PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,380—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING

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"Largest Sale in the World."

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th Aug.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	20th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th „
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th „
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th „
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th „
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th „
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd „
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The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 9th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	X	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th August, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 11th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th August, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice.—

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FOR AUGUST, 1898.

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100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police, by rule 4 of the Government Notification No. 7001, dated 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, that portion of the Esplanade known as the Esplanade Parade Ground, roped in to the North of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be RESERVED for the Police authorities to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the CRICKET MATCH between the PRESIDENCY and PARSEES on the 10th instant.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 9th August, 1898.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all that a QUARTER SHARE No. 2504, and a deposit receipt of Rs. 250 of No. 2,504, registered in my name in the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, have been LOST, for which due notice has also been given to the said Company, and whoever deals in them will be sole responsible.

SHIAVUXA, SORABJEE DASTUR CAMDIN.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1898 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the First day of September, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

CLARETS.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Light Breakfast	per doz. qts.	10 0	pints	6 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, ,,	11 8	,,	6 8
St. Julien Australian	,, ,,	14 0	,,	8 0

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS;

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

LOUNGE SUITS from Rs. 30. Soft Wool Fit and Finish guaranteed. West End styles—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

REFRESHMENT—Ices, Pastries, Roast Ham on cut, Sandwiches, Ham and Eggs, Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits, &c.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"SANTALINE."—A Scientific preparation of Indian Herbs and Pure Oil of Sandalwood. This always succeeds well, after the failure of Matico, Cubeb, and other such Remedies.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

RAIN and CLOUDS do not interfere with our STUDIO PORTRAITURE. Best results produced in Cloudy Weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

PLATED VASES.—Suitable as Wedding or Birthday PRESENT, at 25 per cent. Discount to Clear Stock. Great Bargains in Useful and Fancy Goods. at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, First Floor, to LET CHEAP.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ARISTON Tunes, Rs. 10 per dozen; Euphonium Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Victoria Tunes, Rs. 24 per dozen; Polyhon Tunes, Rs. 12 per dozen; Giant Ariston Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen; Phoenix Tunes, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information, Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas. To be had at this Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ONE-FOURTH PART OF SHARE IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE HAINES ROAD, NEAR BYCULLA TANK.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Oomajee Crushnajee Varadi, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Janabai, widow of Raghojee Ramjee Jambooker, Oomajee Raghojee Jambooker, Mahadoo Raghojee Jambooker, and Hari Raghojee Jambooker, a minor, by his elder brother and guardian the said Oomajee Raghojee Jambooker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of February, 1895.

All that one-fourth part or share of the mortgagors in all that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement—square yards, being the portion of land containing by admeasurement 1,850 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 192, new No. 13712, old Survey No.—, and new Survey No. 1-3470, together with the messuages, tenements or three dwelling chawls standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Haines Road near Byculla Tank, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagors, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 7032, 7033, 7034, 7037, and Street Nos. 1,3,5,7,9,1,31,33,35, respectively, and bounded on the east by the G. I. P. Railway, on the west by the house of Atmaram Narayan and Pandoo Govind Gowli, on the north by a Municipal gutter, and on the south by Haines Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED HIDES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Sewree Bunder, by order of the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co., and on account of the concerned:—

A quantity of damaged hides, ex s.s. Aglaja, from Calcutta, in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN TELWADY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Damoder Anundjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Vithulwady, in the oart called Telwady, fronting towards the south in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638, new No. 2961, and new Survey No. 1462, containing by admeasurement 39 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1706, and Street No. 35, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhimjee Laljee, on the west by a public passage, and beyond that by the property described as lot No. 2, on the north by a joint gully, and beyond that by the property of Ghella Kurson, and on the south by the Telwady Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto as standing thereon, situate at or near Vithulwady, in the oart called Telwady, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638, and new Survey No. 7-1462, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Soonderrao Bhugwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Motee Raghunath, on the north by the joint gully, and beyond that by the property of Tapidas Vurjdas, and partly by a public passage, and on the south by the Telwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Buildings, invoice of fancy goods such as leather and plush goods, and glassware, table ornaments, stationery, toys, dolls, fans, whips, walking sticks, sample table lamps, etc.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady 12th Lane, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Soundy, canvas racing boat with oars etc., office table, bookpress, lamps, table ornaments etc., the property of H. R. BRAGG, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand strong shigram in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, PORT TRUST ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, chawls or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situated on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 502 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Calicut Street, on or towards the south by Cochin Street, on or towards the east by land in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and on or towards the west by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 92, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Postonjee, Rustim, and Kola, Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants in Suit No. 304 of 1897 (Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegaumwalla vs. Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1898, at 4-30, p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the decree in the above suit, dated the 16th day of December 1897.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the undivided moiety or half share of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement and shops standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street and Goga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88-6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 326, 326, and 326, new No. 5257, old Survey Nos. 302, 626, and 628, and new Survey No. 9028, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Parsee Bazaar, Street and partly by the property of Mathuradas Valji, on or towards the west by the property of Ruttonbai D. H. Gaswalla, on or towards the south partly by the Todd or Goga Street and partly by the property of Mathuradas Vajji, and on or towards the north by the property of the said Ruttonbai D. H. Gaswalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Parsee Bazaar Street Nos. 38, 40, and 42, and Goga Street No. 90, and Ward A Nos. 1549, 1715 (2), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his executors.

For further information and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, the executor's Attorneys, at their office 101, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned, at their office, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1898.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH & MARTIN, the well-known Australian Horse Importers, will ARRIVE with a BATCH of WALERS on or about the 12th inst.

The Lot which consists of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, HACKS & PONIES will be stabled in our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road, where inspection is invited.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI HEMCOOVERBAI, the widow and the Sole Executrix of the late Mr. RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, having died on or about the 3rd day of August, 1898, All persons are warned NOT TO PAY to any person or persons whomsoever other than HURKISSONDAS RAMJEE MADHOWJEE, the Son and heir of the said Ramjee Madhowjee and Bai Hemcooverbai any sum or sums of money due and payable by them either to the said Bai Hemcooverbai in her personal capacity or as executrix of the Will of the said Ramjee Madhowjee.—Dated the 5th day of August 1898.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Attorneys for Hurkissondas Ramjee Madhowjee.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE RE. COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gunfire, on the 29th August, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 74,000 Tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate Monthly Quantities:—

		Tons.			Tons.
October	1898	6,000	May	1899	3,000
November	1898	7,000	June	,,	2,000
December	1898	7,000	July	,,	6,000
January	1899	7,000	August	,,	7,000
February	,,	7,000	September	,,	7,000
March	,,	6,000	October	,,	6,000
April	,,	3,000			
			Total		74,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The coal must be of the best quality free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into wagons for despatch by rail to Agra and Cawnpore respectively, of best steam coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which together with Specifications can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail-borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

New General Offices, Bombay, 29th July, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

BURMA RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED a CARRIAGE and WAGON FOREMAN. Must have been trained in Europe or America and held an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Foreman's post in India, and be about 30 to 35 years of age. Initial salary Rs. 300 a month.

Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Undersigned.

C. E. OARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent,
Burma Railways Co., Insein, Lower Burma.

FOR SALE.

BURMA RAILWAYS COY., LTD.
SALE OF OLD STEEL TIRES.

THE Agent of the Burma Railwys Company invites Tenders for the PURCHASE of 537 OLD TIRES of best TIRE STEEL, chiefly by the following makers:—

Brown Bailey and Dixon, Sheffield.
J. Brown, Sheffield.
Taylors, Leeds.
Vicker and Co., Sheffield.
Patent Shafts and Axletree Co., Wednesbury.

The weight of these tires is about 40 tons and are available at the Company's Depot at Rangoon. Delivery to be taken within one month from date of purchase.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1898, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount of the Tender, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers, and will be forfeited in the event of a successful Tenderer declining to complete the purchase after his office has been accepted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept to highest or any Tender.

By Order,
L. DESMAZURES,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Rangoon, 28th July, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principle under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN GLARE and DUST GLASSES are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... ,, 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 160,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL .... ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kebo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to
every purchaser of a Bottle
of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIF OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..........As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	,, 4½ ,,
Third do	,, 2¼ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittanes should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

A WORD
TO
MOTHERS
ON THE
FEEDING OF
THEIR **INFANTS.**

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY
YEARS'
ESTABLISHED
REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.............................. Rs. 2
Six Months.................................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorot Street, Whitefriar, London

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 4-0m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water 5-48m., 4-32a. Low water, 11-2m., 11-50a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Presidency vs. Parsees, 11-30 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Northsand and Bq. Golden Fleece left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Senta entered, and the steamer Vindobona left the dock yesterday.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.—It is notified in our advertisement columns that that portion of the Esplanade known as the Esplanade Parade Ground, roped in to the north of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be reserved for the Police authorities to-day to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the match between the Presidency and the Parsees.

BURGLARY AT MUSJID BUNDER ROAD.—Dongersey Dewchund, a dried fruit merchant, carrying on business on the Musjid Bunder Road, has reported to the police that his shop was broken into some time during the night of the 7th instant, and currency notes and cash and four gold rings of the collective value of Rs. 554, were stolen from a box, which was also broken open.

ASSAULT ON A BOATMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, F. Martinelli, a foreman, was charged by Inspector Walton with causing hurt on the 8th August to Yessoo Ganesh by means of a piece of coal. The complainant stated that he was a boatman. On Monday at 3-30 p.m. in the Victoria Dock he was on his boat. He threw a rope to a steamer and after it was made fast he hauled it. Accused was on board the steamer and called not to pull and threw a piece of wood at the complainant, which fell in the boat without hitting him. The accused then picked up a piece of coal and threw it at the complainant, which, striking him on the head, caused a wound. The accused in his defence said he threw the piece of wood in complainant's boat to frighten him, but as the accused abused him he threw the piece of coal and hit him. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10, or in default to undergo ten days' imprisonment. Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

BENGALEE FESTIVAL.—On Sunday morning, the 7th instant the Bengalee disciples of Mahatma Ram, Krishna Pramhansa celebrated the Tirobhay (transmigration of soul) festival of the Mahatma in their mess-house situated at Grant Road. All the Bengalee residents at Bombay numbering about 70 being invited by "Sevak" Babu B. K. Ghose, who defrayed all the expenses, had joined the festival. A banquet was arranged, a beautiful photo of the Mahatma was tastefully decorated with garlands and flowers by Babu B. M. Ghose. The spectacle was most impressive. Babu K. C. Mukerjee, one of the devotees of the Mahatma, worshipped the image of the Mahatma for a considerable time. After which the audience was entertained to a concert at which were sung a few very appropriate songs specially selected for the purpose. The success of the entertainment was due to the untiring efforts of Babus A. Mukerjee and B.B. Mukerjee, students of the Grant Medical College, and Messrs. Gupte and Phanse. At the close of the concert, Babu G. Pathack gave a short address on the Mahatma's life to the audience. Much credit is due to Babus S. C. Chatterjee, P. K. Chatterjee, and M. N. Ghose, who did all in their power to make the occasion a complete success. After dinner the party was again entertained to a concert, and the singing of "God Save the Queen" terminated the proceedings.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

TO-DAY.

1. Tent-pegging: (a) Horses (b) Ponies. To take ball off a post with but end of spear, reverse spear and take peg.
2. Postillion Race. Either horses or ponies. To ride one and lead the other round trees.
3. Bicycle race for ladies only, 200 yards, last past the post to win. Competitors may not turn round, and anyone dismounting will be disqualified.
4. The Criterion Stakes (Ladies, nomination) Gentlemen to ride a given course to where ladies are standing, and dismount. Ladies to mix a whisky and soda which gentlemen will drink through a straw then mount and ride home over same course.
5. Bicycle Spiral Race. To be run in heats of four.
6. Pony Scurry. Ponies which are previous winners of these scurries to be penalised 20 yards. Entries for this event to be made on notice board at the Gymkhana before 8 p.m. on Tuesday.

N. B.—The sports will commence at 5 p.m., sharp, owing to the number of events.—C. WEBSTER, C. CORBETT, Joint Hon. Secys.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 26TH JULY TO 1ST AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Dwarka s Bombay—49 bales cotton, 62 cwt woollen pressed 5166 cwt wheat, 445 cwt rice, 137 corges skins, 14 corges hides and 1175 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo
Kola s Bombay—1487 cwt rapeseed etc, 1674 cwt wheat, 6 cwt rice, 283 corges skins, 9130 lbs tea for transhipment to London, and 2743 cwt rice
Gutenfels s Hamburg—3154 bales cotton, 27319 cwt rapeseed etc, 4000 cwt wheat, 310 corges skins, and 2946 cwt bones
Marq Bacquehem s Aden and Trieste—220 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton for transhipment to Venice, 146 cwt gingelly seed, 75 corges skins, 50 corges hides, 2 cwt wheat, 6152 cwt jowari, 574 cwt rice, 770 lbs tea, 63125 lbs tea for transhipment to London, and 180 lbs tea for transhipment to Venice
Roma s Port Said for orders—78168 cwt wheat
Alecto s Hull—96488 cwt wheat and 34 corges skins
Dumra s Bombay—56 cwt wool unpressed, 673 cwt rapeseed etc, 8827 cwt wheat, 377 cwt rice, 84 corges skins and 377 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo
Mobile s Antwerp—189 bales cotton, 13724 cwt rapeseed etc, 5000 cwt gingellyseed, 57000 cwt wheat, and 22000 cwt bones
Bahaduri s Bombay—1907 cwt wheat, 183 cwt rice and 450 corges skins
Dwarka s Bombay—60 cwt wool unpressed, 116 cwt rapeseed etc, 1224 cwts wheat, 265 cwt rice and 2204 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo
Tokio s Hull—49512 cwt wheat, 16000 cwt bones, 15 cwt bones for transhipment to London
Vortigern s Port Said for orders—80800 cwt wheat
Imani s Liverpool—128551 cwt wheat and 800 cwt linseed

IMPORTS.

Raventhaler s Hamburg—160 pieces prints foreign
Branksome Hall s Liverpool via Bombay—240 pieces grey goods foreign, 1100 pieces white goods foreign and 464 pieces prints foreign
Locksly Hall s Liverpool—740 pieces white goods foreign, 280 pieces prints foreign
Hochheimer s Hamburg—92 pieces prints foreign
Gloomin s Barrow via Bombay—235 cwt steel
Gutenfels s Hamburg via Bombay—2287 cwt steel
Tokio s Hull via Bombay—314 cwt iron bar etc, and 40 cwt steel
Rufford Hall s Liverpool—52030 pieces grey goods foreign 91979 pieces whitegoods, foreign 59370 pieces prints foreign 19,100 pieces grey yarns foreign 77765 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign 14 cwt copper 353 tons coal
City of London s Liverpool via Bombay—15424 pieces grey goods foreign 34612 pieces white goods foreign 49826 pieces prints foreign 14200 lbs grey yarns foreign 10490 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign 100 cwt steel
Dwarka s Bombay—4692 pieces grey goods foreign 11941 pieces grey goods Indian 11086 pieces white goods foreign 1809 pieces prints foreign 8209 lbs grey yarns Indian 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign 690 lbs T red and dyed yarn Indian 25 cwt copper
Kola s Bombay—2515 pieces grey goods foreign 34548 pieces grey goods Indian 10859 pieces white goods foreign 667 pieces prints foreign 64 pieces prints Indian 3400 lbs grey yarns foreign 11800 lbs grey yarns Indian 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign 12 cwt iron bar etc 104 cwt copper 30 cwt yellow metal
Dumra s Bombay—4771 pieces grey goods foreign 20314 pieces grey goods Indian 9751 pieces white goods foreign 6269 pieces prints foreign 363 pieces prints Indian 300 lbs grey yarn foreign 7900 lbs grey yarns Indian 1050 lbs T red and Dyed yarns foreign 35 cwt iron bar etc 90 cwt copper
Bahaduri s Bombay—46 pieces grey goods Indian.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th August, 1898.

There will be practice Tent pegging on the Cooperage, Friday, 12th instant from 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th August, 1898.

1. The Signalling class will parade in front of the High Court, on Thursday at 7 a.m. punctually, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters after drill on Thursday.
2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road London.

ADVENTURES OF AN ENTERPRISING BRAHMIN.

A MAN OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

AN enterprising Brahmin of the Kolaba District, who has travelled over India and Europe, was yesterday placed by Superintendent McDermott, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of stealing a document and cheating Mr. Goverdhandas Khimji, a resident of Girgaum Back Road in respect of Rs. 1,574. The accused whose name is Rungrao Raoji Rege is a Shenvee Brahmin, aged forty-four years and a resident of Poinad in the Alibagh Taluka, in the Kolaba District, where he possesses some landed property. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that complainant holds a power of attorney in the case of Nanabhoy Cursondas *vs.* Bhugwandas Hurrydas for forty lakhs of rupees, which has been pending in the Court at Hyderabad (Deccan), for the last sixteen years. In May last the accused was introduced to the complainant by one Mahadeorao Luximon of Hyderabad, who was then residing in Bombay. Mahadeorao informed the complainant that the accused was a gentleman and possessed considerable influence with the Resident and the Minister of Hyderabad, and that it would be advantageous to the complainant to engage his services to get the case quickly disposed of in his favour. The accused then produced several letters purporting to have been written and signed by various high Government Officials in and out of India, and assured complainant that he was well-known to the Resident and Minister of Hyderabad and had often dined with them and offered his services to the complainant, remarking that he was sure of success in the matter. Both Mahadeorao and accused played their part so well that the complainant, who is about sixty years of age fell into the trap laid for him, and accepting the services of the accused under certain conditions sent him to Hyderabad to exert his influence there. The accused, it is alleged, instead of going to Hyderabad, proceeded to Secundrabad, where he stayed at the Duke of Connaught's Hotel and then left for Lucknow, subsequently returning to Bombay without accomplishing anything on behalf of the complainant, as the whole affair was a conspiracy between Khanderao and the accused to defraud the complainant.

The conditions under which the accused lent his services to the complainant were laid down in an agreement, and they were to the effect that complainant should provide funds for the necessary expenses to be incurred by the accused in the matter and that in case accused failed in his mission he should refund the amount to complainant. The agreement was duly signed by both the parties and was in custody of the complainant, who had kept it with other documents relating to the case. On the 28th July last, accused saw the complainant in his house at Girgaum Back Road and they both had a consultation regarding the case. They were examining the various documents, when complainant seated himself to get shaved, leaving accused in charge of the documents. After the accused had left the room, the complainant commenced arranging the papers, when he found the agreement missing. The matter was reported to the police and hence the present proceedings. The accused, it is alleged, has victimised many persons over different parts of India. The accused admitted having received from the exMaharanee of Baroda Rs. 6,000, from the Begum of Bhopal Rs. 8,000 and from the stepmother of the present Maharaja of Indore Rs. 20,000 to use his influence on their behalf on political matters. From a statement made by the accused before Superintendent McDermott, it appears that in April 1884, he went alone to England in the second class by a P and O Co's vessel. He proceeded to Marseilles and Paris and thence to London, where he stayed for six months. He then went to Scotland and Ireland, where he remained for two weeks and returning to London, went to Paris, where he formed an acquaintance with an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court. After staying at the latter place for a few days, he went to Italy and went back to London, proceeded to St. Petersburgh where he remained for three weeks. He came to Bombay via Brindisi in February 1885, after having had a year's trip. About two months before he left for England, he had received Rs. 1,000 from the Maharanee of the dethroned Gaikwar of Boroda and about Rs. 5,000, while he was in England, to pay to a barrister who had taken up Malharao's cause in England. Out of this amount accused paid only Rs. 2,000 to the barrister. In 1888, while acting as private secretary to Radhabai Sahib, the step mother to the present Maharaja of Indore, he received from her Rs. 20,000 to gain her object in the dispute regarding the Khasgi estate which was then going on between her and the Maharaja. The accused went to Calcutta to lay before the Viceroy her representations. He did not see the Viceroy but saw his private Secretary Sir Donald Wallace. He did not succeed in the undertaking and having remained in Calcutta for four months, returned to Bombay. Shortly after his return from Calcutta in 1889, he submitted his resignation of the appointment as Private Secretary, because the Maharanee often interfered with his mission, while he was at Calcutta, by representing things, which were against his statements. The resignation was not accepted but soon afterwards accused received an intreating letter from the Maharanee and went to Indore, but was firm and resigned. Out of Rs. 20,000, given to him by the Maharanee, he paid Rs. 7,000 to a barrister at Calcutta and sent articles worth Rs. 2,500 to her Highness' son, such as musical boxes and toys. He had not been in Indore since 1893. After he had resigned, he received a registered letter, from her Highness, cancelling the power of attorney. In 1894, accused was introduced to her Highness the Begum of Bhopal by her nephew Alumgir Mahomed Khan. Accused received from her Rs. 8,000 for things bought through him and supplied by him. In 1891, while at Cashmere, accused bought shawls for Rs. 1,500 from one Sharakshaw and gave him two or three cheques on Messrs. Grindley Groom and Co., where he alleged he had an account. After he had left Cashmere Sharakshaw complained to Mr. Logan, who wrote to the Collector of the Kolaba District and the accused then paid the amount. The accused was arrested by Mr. McDermott on Saturday afternoon in the house of one Mahadeorao Tilak at Candawady. Mr. Brown of Messrs. Crawford and Brown appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Sealy, pleader.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 2,000, on his own recognisance and one surety for a like amount.

A ROMANCE of Irish life, written by Mr. S. F. Bullock, will be published in about three months by Mr. James Bowden. The scenes very from the country round Lough Erne to London. The Irish peasant life, drawn in this story, is a theme in which the author is exceptionally well versed.

ANOTHER illustrated work, which will appear about the same time, and which will be sure to excite much interest, is Mr. George Allen's edition of "David Copperfield." The drawings, nearly forty in number, are by Phil May. We shall all be curious to see how the new rendering compares with the old pictures, between which and the story there exists in myriads of minds an indissoluble association.

MR. W. COWIE, the managing director of the British North Borneo Company has returned to England. With reference to the operations against the rebel chief Mat Salleh, Mr. Cowie says that all fear of further rising is now at an end, and there is little doubt that if Mat Salleh behaves himself he will eventually be made a Government chief. With regard to the future of the country, Mr. Cowie says:—"We have a territory large than Ireland and absolutely belonging to this company, over which we have sovereign rights and the power over life and death. This year we have exported over two and a half million dollars' worth of tobacco, as against about two millions last year. As to gold prospects, we have just sent out a dredger which is to make a practical test of the alluvial gold deposits which have been proved to exist in payable quantities. The whole country is absolutely fertile, and there are literally no bounds to its possibilities. We have some of the finest timber in the world, and of sago we last year exported no less than 9,000 tons from one province alone,"

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Frere Fletcher School, Fort, took place yesterday afternoon in the spacious hall of the institution. Principal Hathornthwaite, of the Elphinstone College, presided; while the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Hathornthwaite. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The pupils having gone through an interesting programme of music and calisthenics, Mrs. Hathornthwaite gave away the prizes to the successful students.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting and remarked that they were met together on a most interesting occasion—interesting, alike to the girls who had received prizes and to their relatives and friends who had been gratified by witnessing the bestowal of the prizes, and also to the less fortunate girls who had not won prizes this year, but he hoped would do so another year. The object of that school, of its founders, and of those who had succeeded them, had been the noble one of providing woman with opportunities for improving developing, and cultivating her mind: that was a work in which all could unite and which would command the heartiest sympathy of all. The old-fashioned idea of less than a century ago was to do all that was possible towards giving the boys of a family the best available education, and then to leave the unfortunate girls out in the cold to shift for themselves and scramble through life with such a small medium of education as they could contrive to pick up for themselves. It was difficult to understand how such a system could be defended or on what principles of morality, brutal and tyranical man could presume to monopolize education for himself and exclude half human race from the advantages attending the systematic cultivation of their minds. (Cheers.) But happily for the present generation that was all a thing of the past, an in common with other similar institutions the Frere Fletcher School had been taking in the past and was taking now its share in breaking down this unnatural barrier of prejudice and exclusiveness. (Cheers.) To him as a member of the Government Educational Department, a department pledged to confer the blessings of education on all who asked for them, irrespective of race, creed, caste, or sex, it was a special pleasure to be associated with the management of an institution like this, which had been established on the most catholic and broad-minded basis, and which welcomed to its class-rooms all girls alike, whether they were Christians or Parsees, Jews or Hindus. It was greatly to the credit of the Zoroastrain community that the names of so many Parsee girls appeared on the rolls of this school, and was one more illustration of the extraordinary power Parsees possessed of eagarly seizing all possible opportunities of educational or social advancement and of assimilating the best ideas of other races with which they came into contact. There were 47 Parsee pupils on last year's roll, and they outnumbered all the rest put together; the Jews with the intuitive cleverness of their race, keen to know a good thing and to take advantage of it, had two representatives in the school, and he was surprised to find the large and sensible Hindoo community entirely unrepresented. But no matter to what race or class they belonged it was of the highest importance in the present day for all girls to be well educated, and by that he meant not only to have their minds and memories well stored with book learning, but to be well educated in other equally important respects and in all matters, which went to make up good women as well as worthy citizens. Such an education embraced attention to order regularity, and punctuality, to modesty of deportment, to good manners, and to the old fashioned house-wifely pursuits of sewing, dress making, and needle work. He would now offer comments on salient and impressive features in the report which had just been placed in his hands. Mr. Kirkham, the Inspector, had paid a surprise visit to the school last October, and on leaving this he was disposed to think what a dreadful experience for the poor school girls and teachers alike! To have this monster of an Educational Inspector calmly and unexpectedly walking in peering round with his eagle's eyes and then beginning to question the classes without their having any preparation! It was almost as bad as if he, the (Chairman) were to make a sudden incursion some day as he had done in the past both into that and other girls schools; and so it behoved them always to be ready and in spick and span order Joking apart, however, he was greatly pleased with the result of the Inspectors pop visit as it had given him the opportunity of leaving on the records of the school the highly complimentary remarks that it was working in excellent order and that his anticipations of Miss Franklins success in its administration had been fully realised. (Cheers.) He was one of those who were responsible for Miss Franklin's appointment, and he most cordially endorsed Mr. Kirkham's remark about her, and considered her decidedly the right person in the right place, and that her appointment had been fully justified by the efficiency and success of her management. (Cheers.) The next point calling for observation was the attendance in the school, and this was necessarily connected with the subjects of the pestilence. For two years Bombay had been under the shadow of this overwhelming calamity, and it was still hovering about them. The prosperity of all educational institutions had been most injuriously affected, even his own College had been threatened at one time with temporary annihilation, from his position as Chairman of the Municipal Schools of that city, no one knew better how sad had been the effects of the plague and how far reaching its influence, how no school had escaped, and many had been compelled to close their doors at least for a time. In all the educational institutions of Bombay the educational results of the first half of 1897 were from no fault of the teachers or management exceedingly poor; and unsatisfactory; and it was, therefore no wonder that the Frere Fletcher School had shared in the general disaster and had temporarily lost the greater number of its pupils. But the school possessed strong recuperative power, and it was gratifying to find that it had already recovered its position, and that the numbers in attendance were higher than ever, in spite of a third visitation and threatened recrudescence of the epidemic. (Cheers). The report of the examination of the Christian pupils in religious knowledge was excellent, and it was most satisfactory to be assured that the teaching in this department was as efficient as in the various branches of secular knowledge. It always seemed to him that the Bible could be more readily comprehend and appreciated here in India than by those brought up in Europe, because it was the history of an Eastern race, so that children actually living in the East and amid scenes of oriental life like those described in the Bible were more advantageously placed for the study of the Bible than children at school in England. The examination in needlework had been more satisfactory and had evoked the warm commendation of the ladies who conducted the examination. Though humble and homely in their nature yet accomplishments of this kind were of paramount importance in the education of a school girl, and would greatly and most beneficially affect her happiness in after life. And in addition to needlework and sewing properly so called he hoped the girls of the school were not above the more lowly occupation of mending, and that they both repaired their own clothes during term time, and during holidays repaired their father's and brother's coats and shirts and cobbled their stockings. It was most gratifying to find that this important department of female education occupied its proper place in the curriculum of the school. The teaching staff remained the same except that it had been strengthened by the addition of a young Parsee lady who formerly matriculated from the school and who now returned to it to assist as a teacher of Mathematics and French. Great credit was due to the members of the teaching staff for the zeal and devotion with which they had discharged their duties, and specially during the plague under abnormally trying conditions, and they deserved most sincere thanks for their steady and conscientious work. He was well aware that behind the scenes both in the school and in the Cathedral School next door there was a modest and unseen but energetic and resolute personality, vigilantly safeguarding their interests and indefatigably promoting their prosperity; that personality was his friend, Mr. Hill,—cheers—who should be included in any commendations and expressions of thanks that were offered on that occasion. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Rev. F. Hill, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Hathornthwaite, and the proceedings then terminated.

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 23rd July, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	—	—	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	39,517	39,271	246	...	8,092	...
Goods	57,601	65,860	...	8,259	...	88,137
Other earnings	3,714	2,820	894	...	70	..
Total for week	1,00,832	1,07,951	..	7,119	...	...
Aggregate ...	3,41,872	4,21,847	...	...	...	79,975

DR. DUVAL Surgeon-Major of the 125th Regiment of the French Infantry, has been authorised to follow the British expedition on the march to Khartum. Dr. Duval followed the expedition against the Afridis.

THE German Emperor has appointed the the African explorer, Count Pfeil, who is Counsul at Lourenco Marques, Counsul in Bombay, and has transferred Counsul Bopp from Chicago to Montreal.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

GLOSTERS vs. 42ND HIGHLANDERS.
DEFEAT OF THE BLACK WATCH.

PLAY began in a blinding shower of rain, the Glosters kicked off from the Fort end and made some headway, but a fine rush by the Highland forward compelled them to give way. Eluding the backs by some pretty short passing the Highlanders got within range, and Jamieson tried a shot which went just a little wide. For the next two minutes the Highlanders were pertinaciously dangerous, and Edwards was twice called upon to save which he did very sturdily, and an opportune "offside" against his barriers gave him some breathing time. Tadd came to the front very brilliantly at this juncture, and beating his opponents at their own game of dodging fed his forwards so well that the Highland keep was in grave danger until Reid cleared with a kick which sent the ball hustling down the centre, nearly the whole length of the ground. By this time the rain had ceased, and it was possible to view the position of affairs with a little more clearness and comfort. The Highland vanguard were working with might and main to conquer not only the splendid opposition of the Gloster half-back division, which was in good sooth, the "arm and burgonet" of the force, but also to rise superior to the inequalities of the ground. In neither were they quite successful. Hughes, Tadd and Smith were as game and as keen as terriers, and perfect gluttons for work. The slippery ball impaired the Highlanders' combination, and though they made rush after rush with characteristic dash they were either failed by the charge of one of the halves or by a misplaced kick. Yet they forced the pace, and got into the enemy's territory where Jamieson, Aitkin and Campbell all took shots at the goal, but the ball either went wide or was cleared with supreme coolness by Edwards. At length Campbell sent it into the net from a pass by Young, but he was given offside, and no point was scored. Alarmed by so narrow an escape from disaster the Glosters playing altogether made a grand sortie which landed them right into the middle of the enemy's lines, and Cousens, who was working his line with much skill, sent in a hard low shot which, however, was promptly punted over the centre line. Back came the Glosters, and Weekes, one of the nippiest among the day's forwards, winged it with capital direction, but Reid was in his place and stopped its dangerous career. Pulling themselves together the 42nd rushed away, bearing down all opposition, and Aitkin sent in a daisy, which the vigilant Edwards diverted to the left. Shortly afterwards the whistle piped truce.

In the second bout the excitement among the spectators rose to a high pitch. The Highlanders returned to the strife with renewed vigour, and a determination to carry the position by a desperate charge. The blood coursed faster through the veins as we watched them execute the manœuvre with all that dash we are accustomed to associate with the fighting of the clansmen. On they came with magnificent impetuosity, and it seemed impossible that anything could stem the rush, but Cleaver and Cooper were playing for a big stake and exerted an intrepidity which in its way was quite as attractive as the assault of the foe. Kicking with power and accuracy that hardly seemed possible with a wet ball, they repulsed rush after rush, and compelled the Black Watch at length to fall back with evident signs of exhaustion. Then Tadd fairly on his mettle, beat the Highland defence and passed to Cousens who dribbled up and passed to Weekes. In a weak moment, Reid allowed his excitement to get the better part of his discretion, and left his ground to intercept. Weekes dodged him like a cat and sent the ball into the net with easy confidence. There was a roar of triumph from the Fort William troops, and the local representatives were cheered on to fresh effort. But stung by the reverse the Highland forwards with desparate valour invaded the Gloster country, and Jamieson and Aitkin were within an ace of breaching the wall. Edwards, however, stood to his post with the calm courage of a paladin, and came out unscathed from many an ugly charge. The pace then began to tell on the Highlanders, and the Glosters succeeded checking them in neutral territory, but just before the end they nerved themselves for the death rush. It was the grandest charge of the whole battle. They moved with headlong speed but perfect drill, and Jamieson drove in a bolt which nobody but Edwards would have stopped. Then the Referee stopped the fight, and loud as the roar of the billows on shore nine hundred throats shouted the British equivalent of *io triomphe*. The men of the Gloster Regiment wild with elation scurried across the heath to see the presentation of the shield and the gold medals to their representatives who had brought such glory to the regiment during the last year of its stay in the Indian metropolis.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 30th July 1898:—

George Brewster Gallup, manager of Greenville, in the county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in and relating to pumps. Chiefly designed for inflating pneumatic tyres.

Emile Arthur Stein, chemist of Brussels, for improvements in the sterilization and purification of water and other substances.

Charles Claude Augier, chemist of Bareilly, in the Rohilkhand division of the North-West Provinces, for an improved method of manufacturing spirits of wine.

F. W. Marklew, Inspector, Sookea street thana, Calcutta Police, for a ladies' or gentlemen's bicycle stand.

Hugh Monie (junior), principal of the Victoria Jubilee technical institute, Byculla, Bombay, for using the metal commonly known as 'aluminium' in the manufacture of pens or nibs.

Sebastian Kistler, manufacturer of Adl. Medenau, Germany, for detachable sole and heel fastenings.

William Rufus and Sophus Henry Krichauff, engineers, both of 75 King William Street, in the city of Adelaide, South Australia, for an improved spark arrester.

Henry Constable, gentleman of 267 Ladbrooke Grove, London, for improvements in rims and resilient tyres for wheels.

Lewis Peter Ford, gentleman of 72 Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, for improvements in the method of manufacturing artificial stone and concrete.

F. Reddaway and Company, limited, manufacturers of woven machine belting and hose, of Cheltenham Street, Pendleton, Manchester, for improvements in or connected with woven driving belting.

The Eureka Machine Company, limited, manufacturers of 110 Fenchurch Street, London, for improvements in and relating to cigarette making machines.

Alfred George Wells, engineer of 29 Cornhill, London, for improvements in furnaces for the treatment of ores.

Samuel Van Buskirk, horse trainer, of 27 Yonge Park, London, for an improved bridle.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Michael James Burke, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Morvi railway, Morvi State, and Charles Percy White, resident engineer of the said railway, both residing at Morvi for an improved combined buffer screw coupling and side chain. (Specification filed 18 July 1898.)

Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer of Ahmedabad, Bombay presidency, for an improved lever and compensator for signals worked by wires. (Specification filed 19 July 1898.)

Shams-ud-din Sulaimanji, medical practitioner, of 223 Abdul Rahman street, Bombay, for improvements in kerosine heating burners. (Specification filed 25 July 1898.)

William Hudson Hand, Major, King's Liverpool regiment, Grena lodge, Richmond, Surrey, for improvements in or relating to gas and oil lighting. (Specification filed 23 July 1898.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

John Isaac Thornycroft's invention for improvements in propelling and steering aparatus for ships or vessels. (From 5 August 1898 to 5 August 1899.)

Bernard Coventry's invention for improvements in the manufacture of indigo. (From 2 October 1898 to 2 October 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased.—

Alfred Ernest Markwick's invention for improvements in rice-mortars. (Specification filed 25 April 1894.)

George Paton Gardner's invention for improvements in removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers. (Specification filed 27 April 1894.)

Bhannamull's invention for a new or improved pump. (Specification filed 26 April 1894.)

John Horace O'Brien's invention for an improved lock-nut and bolt. (Specification filed 26 April 1894.)

Rudolf Bammann's invention for a composition for the production of marble-like plaster. (Specification filed 26 April 1894.)

Gangadhar Rao Goray's invention for an improved automatic water-tap. (Specification filed 24 April 1894.)

John Gwynne's invention for improvements in or applicable to dredging apparatus. (Specification filed 27 April 1894.)

Frederick Ewart Robertson's invention for interlocking points and signals. (Specification filed 27 April 1894.)

Will. Frank Cox's invention for a punkah-pulling machine, to be called the "Victor duplex automatic punkah machine." (Specification filed 24 April 1894.)

Edmund Tautz's invention for improved knickerbocker breeches. (Specification filed 24 April 1894.)

John Cuninghame Montgomerie's invention for improvements in and in connection with the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same. (Specification filed 27 April 1894.)

Robert Bell's invention for improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other place. (Specification filed 25 April 1893.)

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered........	53	40	5	79	53	12	49	5
Tuesday, August 9th...........	0	15	0	30	0	16	0	14
Total........	53	55	53	09	53	28	49	19
Total fall to August 9th, 1897	48	41	49	12	51	30	48	84
Total fall to August 9th, 1896	73	41	71	96	77	76	71	83

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	144	62
On the 7th August 1898	2	30
Total...............	146	92

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·410	NW	1	100·6	81·5	57	...	12·77	+2·67
Sirsa	29·426	W	7	101·3	83·5	64	...	*5·12	—2·45
Delhi	29·441	W	5	92·2	83·0	66	..	10·25	—5·83
Agra	29·471	NW	6	89·0	80·4	77	...	12·56	—4·00
Cawnpore ...	29·472	WNW	3	84·8	75·1	83	0·03	23·46	—
Allahabad...	29·461	W	13	81·1	75·3	98	0·11	27·28	+6·10
Jhansi	29·551	W	3	79·0	75·7	86	0·60	25·13	+3·28
Jacobabad...	29·378	SE	3	107·2	83·5	[illegible]	...	2·90	+0·81
Karachi	29·550	WSW	17	87·4	77·5	83	...	2·17	—2·41
Jeypore	29·548	WSW	7	88·1	77·4	72	..	13·61	—1·17
Ajmere	29·549	W	11	91·4	76·1	76	...	7·57	—4·44
Deesa	29·590	WSW	18	87·2	75·0	89	0·01	13·04	—2·83
Ahmedabad	29·623	SW	4	87·7	76·6	81	0·28	22·09	—
Bhuj	29·574	WSW	29	85·7	74·9	81	0·04	10·37	+0·61
Rajkot	29·629	W	26	89·4	74·7	96	0·05	8·10	—12·03
Ghadechi ...	29·650	SW	20	93·6	75·3	79	...	17·49	—
Veraval	29·676	WSW	19	82·5	78·3	88	0·06	7·49	—
Neemuch ...	29·603	W	5	86·3	72·6	85	...	11·94	—5·05
Indore	29·615	W	8	83·2	71·1	91	0·52	23·76	+5·83
Saugor	29·573	W	4	83·7	72·1	[illegible]	...	41·53	+13·95
Jubbulpore...	29·551	W	7	84·4	72·6	88	...	34·84	—1·09
Hoshangabad......	29·606	SW	7	85·7	74·2	91	0·16	35·91	+3·82
Khandwa ...	29·661	WNW	13	88·2	74·6	91	0·35	13·00	—3·78
Raipur	29·553	SW	12	87·3	76·6	83	...	25·59	—4·02
Nagpur	29·624	W	13	89·2	75·1	[illegible]	...	29·79	+3·11
Amraoti	29·659	WSW	18	86·1	73·3	84	..	14·07	—5·55
Akola	29·669	WNW	10	88·0	72·7	[illegible]	0·10	13·72	—5·3[illegible]
Surat	29·668	W	13	86·5	76·0	77	0·12	24·76	—5·82
Malegaon ...	29·684	WNW	3	?	?	58	...	10·87	+0·85
Bombay	29·755	W	21	84·8	77·6	88	0·39	49·15	—1·07
Poona	29·725	W	24	78·1	69·4	75	0·04	13·69	+0·93
Ahmednagar	29·707	WSW	17	83·7	70·4	81	...	5·65	...
Aurangabad......	29·696	WSW	11	88·8	69·2	72	..	11·33	—
Sholapur	29·739	W	28	90·7	70·5	65	0·11	11·68	+3·77
Ratnagiri ...	29·778	W	10	81·4	75·4	86	0·29	94·27	+19·34
Belgaum	29·807	WSW	..	76·2	65·8	9[illegible]	0·01	28·93	+2·22
Goa	29·812	NW	15	83·0	75·4	91	0·93	78·34	—
Karwar	29·821	WSW	5	83·2	77·5	81	0·36	93·61	+9·33
Mangalore...	29·865	Calm	3	83·8	76·9	89	0·12	79·19	+2·14
Calicut	29·863	Calm	4	84·4	74·5	92	...	72·85	+4·16
Cochin	29·874	NNE	M	84·4	74·7	89	0·22	61·43	+6·77
Bangalore ...	29·842	W	17	81·8	65·3	76	...	4·19	—4·35
Secunderabad......	26·709	W	15	86·1	70·5	76	0·17	19·91	+6·32
Masulipatam	29·[illegible]	NW	13	92·1	78·8	78	..	18·04	+5·24
Bellary	29·782	W	15	88·2	74·2	56	...	2·4[illegible]	—1·75
Cuddapah...	29·766	W	M	94·1	79·9	69	...	2·44	—7·42
Madras	29·758	WSW	7	96·0	80·0	61	...	8·63	+1·31
Coimbatore	29·804	W	9	89·4	73·6	60	...	1·25	—1·74
Trichinopoly	29·78[illegible]	W	12	97·1	79·3	57	...	0·36	—3·63
Negapatam...	29·773	SW	10	97·5	78·9	66	...	3·72	—1·35
Colombo	29·853	W	11	86·0	79·0	8[illegible]	...	17·09	+3·16
Aden	29·589	NE	11	90·3	77·8	86	...	...	—0·16

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·35 (51·57); G T H=0·40 (54·89); St G H=0·27 (53·25); C P=0·36 (49·15).

* Inclusive of the rainfall on 27th July. ‡ Total corrected.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana and at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Khandwa and Akola, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Rajkot, 22 at Secunderabad, 20 at Neemuch and Trichinopoly, 18 at Deesa, Amraoti and Akola, and 16 at Karachi and Ghadechi. The variations of the maximum and minimum temperature are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been scanty. The following are the amounts:—Nearly an inch at Goa and less than three-quarters of an inch at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Verawal, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Cochin and Secunderabad. Strong westerly winds continue to blow, and the rainfall is scanty. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is slightly weaker than usual, while that between Bombay and Karwar is about normal. Rain in light or moderate showers is therefore likely along the Coast. In all other districts, except in Sind and the greater part of the Madras Presidency, scattered showers are probable.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

Tuesday: The barometer has risen almost everywhere, but the depression at the head of the Bay has grown somewhat deeper and the pressure at Saugor Island is over one quarter of an inch below the normal. The winds are cyclonic over Bengal and the head of the Bay and are blowing strongly at Saugor Islands and False Point. The wind remains southerly in Burma and variable over the Punjab, while over the remainder of India a steady westerly wind is blowing. At Bombay and over Kathiawar the wind force exceeds the normal. The mean temperature is low over S. W. Bengal, the east of the C. P. and the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the heat is about normal or above the normal; in the Punjab the excess averages 3 1-2 degrees and at Montgomery it is as much as seven degrees. The highest maximum is 107 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has been heavy over Orissa and has been general over Burma, Assam and Bengal, elsewhere only scattered showers have been received. Over a large part of the N. W. of India and of the Peninsula no rain whatever has fallen. The principal rainfall amounts are over five inches in False Point, Sambalpur and Moulmein over four inches, Rangoon over three inches and Dehra Dun and over two inches in Cuttack.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·715
Temperature of the Air.........................	degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer...........................		76·8
Dew Point......................................		75·2
Relative humidity of Air.......................		·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........		76·4
General Directions of wind*..................		WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	503
Fall of Rain		0·14
Total fall during month........................		0·93
„ „ year..............................		49·19
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th August...		0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 8.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — .. 80·3

TUESDAY.—AUGUST 9.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 80·3
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 82·5
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 81·2
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — — — 81·0

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1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
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9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

OWING to the *Gocul Ashtami* holiday the markets have been closed to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 8.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUGUST 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain C Bellen, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Setna, 2,659 tons, Captain F Voss, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Yokohama, 25th June, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Ballaarat	2860	Field	China	16-8	P & O S N Co
B	Clan Shaw	2177	Gladstone		30-8	F M & Co
F	North Sands	2253	Hughson	Antwerp	9-8	Bombay Co
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
N	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	10-8	M M & Co
O	Vulcan	2211	Naile	Karachi	10-8	W & A G & Co
P	Bq G Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius	9-8	H S Sidick
Q	Ville de Paris	2123	Ceccalde	Dunkirk	20-8	J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553		Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	13-8	M M & Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	13-8	W & A G&Co
3	D Baldino	3344	Canepa	Genoa	15-8	D Baldooino
4	Bormida	1499	Barabino	China	14-8	F Baldovino
8	Vindobona	2689	Bellen	Trieste	10-8	A L S N Co
9	Haddon Hall	2677	Camaon	Karachi		K N & Co
12	Shannon	2380	Cola	London	13-8	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	9-8	M M & Co
16	Bengal	3560	Webner	Aden	20-8	P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Fazilka	4152 tons gross	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Setna s	Voss	Yokohama. June 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
9	Golden Fleece bq	Way	Mauritius
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, &c
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Northsands s	Hughson	Havre and Antwerp
	Vindobona s	Bellen	Trieste via Karachi
	Augsburg s	Vierk	Antwerp, &c

The steamer Setna, entered for loading yesterday for Havre and Hamburg.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

July			
26	Assyria s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
27	King Arthur s	Owen	Aden
28	Dumra s	Russel	Bombay
	Bahaduri s	Ahmed	do
29	Fizpatrick s	Greggans	do
30	Anapa s	Williamson	Perim
Aug			
1	Cape Colonna s	Cravin	Ancona
	Thrunscoe s	Leisk	Madagascar
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Bombay
	Dwarka s	Tice	do

DEPARTURES.

July			
25	Assyria s	Rothwell	Bombay
	Lawada s	Clark	Lamo, Zanzibar
	Imani s	Jennings	Liverpool
27	Rutherglen s	Caslem	Port Said for orders
	Mashona s	Anderson	Antwerp
28	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Kurdistan s	Littleholes	Port Said for orders
29	Bahaduri s	Ahmed	Bombay
	Dongola s	Stewart	Liverpool
	Hindustan s	Hazard	Port Said for orders
30	King Arthur s	Owen	Aden
	Dumra s	Russel	Bombay
	Deu of Airlie s	Singer	Havre Amsterdam
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Persian Gulf
31	Rufford Hall s	Browne	Liverpool

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

SS Arion, Clough, Bryan Durant and Co, for Port Said for orders
,, Fitzpatrick, Greggans, Bryan Durant and Co
,, Anapa, Williamson, Bryan Durant and Co for Port Said for orders
,, Cape Colonna, Cravin, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders
,, Dwarka, Tice, McIver, Mackenzie and Co for Bombay
,, Thrunscoe, Leisk, Ralli Brothers, for Dunkirk and Hamburg

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Imperealist s—75 cases whisky Syedsirdarali Khan
Australia s—20 cases whisky Charles Phillimore and Co
Britannia s—3 cases writing papers Thacker and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—3 casks earthenware Gangjee Poonjee

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—1 case liqueur B Smyth and Co
Shannon s—13 cases photo materials Babajee Sakharam and Co, 12 cases soap 3 cases confectionery 11 cases medicine 65 cases oilmonstores Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 4 cases glass paper Abedun Mohomedally 12 cases confectionery A M Sodder, 23 cases envelopes, 8 bales and 1 case writing paper 1 case stationery John Dickinson and Co, 4 cases writing papers B D Mo iwalla and Co, 6 bales writing papers Balcrushna Sazba and Co, 9 cases soap Hajee Remtoola Suleman, 10 cases confectionery K Ruttanjee and Sons, 2 cases medicine 3 cases glassware Madon Sons and Co, 21 cases medicine 20 cases provision 1 case candles 2 cases soap 1 case earthenware 2 cases glassware 2 cases and 1 bale papers Phillips and Co, 7 cases photo materials 8 casks chemicals Nadkarni and Co, 4 cases cheese E B Lukdawalla and Co, 15 bales printing papers 2 cases writing papers John Dickinson and Co,
Ballaarat s—5 cases champagne Croft Mody and Co,

FORM ANTWERP.

Shannon s—2 cases cutlery Hajee Latiff H Hassum

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—35 cases vermouth Sorabjee Cowasjee, 3 cases vermouth Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Indus s—6 cases medicine K N Currance and Co,

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—1 cask rectified spirit Phillips and Co,
Braunfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM BREMEN.

Arabia s—25 cases beer, Phillips and Co,

FROM GENOA

D Balduino s—17 cases provision A M Sodder,

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Socotra s—25 cases cheese D Cowasjee,
Shannon s—35 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 cases writing paper Hussonally abdoolally,

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—25 cases brandy D P Bath a and Co
Oriental s—5 cases brandy Phillips and Co
Bombay s—11 cases brandy Phillips and Co
Methley Hall s—85 cases brandy Edulji Bazunjee

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—5 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Egypt s—4 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
Shannon s—270 cases brandy Nawrojee Ardaseer and sons, 70 cases claret Edulje Bazonjee, 20 cases beer Phypson and Co 48 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee
D Balduino s—100 cases claret Nawrojee Ardesir and sons

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Hispania s—40 cases condiments Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hispania s—10 cwt tea Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Do

FOR HAMBURG.

Setna s—600 bales cotton, 200 cwt gum, 8000 cwt rapseed, 200 cwt ajomaseed, and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Paris s—4000 cwt linseed Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Setna s—100 cwt gum and 14000 cwt rapseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—31 bales cotton M M Essabhoy, 32 bales twist M H E Ellias, 12 bales twist and 13 cwt peacock feathers Yan Shun and Co
Ballaarat s—130 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—100 bales twist K Pallonjee, 200 bales twist R Camaji and Co, 200 bales twist Sorabji N Talati and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FORBES—August 2, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Jabalpur, Jessie Forbes, relict of Colonel R O H Forbes, B S C, aged 67 years.

NAPIER—July 17, at Indore, Captain the Hon. Arthur Fullerton Napier, Indian Staff Corps, aged 33 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

IT is no doubt satisfactory to know that Anglo-Russian relations in China are followed with keen interest in the United States. Reuter adds that the *New York Times* and the *New York Sun* advocate prompt and joint action by the United States and Great Britain,—the United States first, and Great Britain a good second. It may help us to understand exactly what such advocacy is worth to read the following telegram sent on the 21st July, by the New York correspondent of the *Chronicle*. "After exhibiting pro-British sympathies for several months, the *New York Sun* to-day goes back to its old work of inciting Canada to renounce allegiance to the Crown. It says that Canada is far more naturally part of the United States Dominion than any Spanish territory." Eighteen days after that pronouncement in favour of annexing Canada to the United States, the *Sun* proposes that the United States and Great Britain should take prompt and joint action against Russia and her allies in the Far East. It is a fair inference that eighteen days after such action was agreed upon, the *Sun* would point out to their readers that the opportunity should be promptly turned to account for the addition of the Canadian Dominion to Uncle Sam's patrimony, the reasoning of course being engaged in a serious war with first class Powers Great Britain could not spare an army corps or even a division for the defence of her territory in North America. This yellow journal Machavellism does not stand alone. Mr. Frederick Greenwood was fully justified in predicting that when the war with Spain was over nothing more will be heard from the States about an Anglo-Saxon Alliance; the project will no longer have any interest for American politicians and they will let it drop with a sigh of relief, knowing well that any attempt of its realisation would close every door of friendship to the States but one. President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, openly recommending war as the only means of dealing with the alleged infringement of the Monroe Doctrine by Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Olney's despatch laying down the principle that the occupation of any part of American soil by foreign nations is an anachronism and in its nature ephemeral, were received with universal approval throughout the States. The message and the despatch expressed in the clearest and most unmistakable terms the popular sentiment, and politicians, whether Republican like Mr. McKinley or Democratic like Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Bryan, will never except for a temporary purpose have or pretend to have any other policy. Public opinion would not support them in an attempt to enter into an alliance with a foreign Power for any purpose not distinctly American. The sooner this is understood in London the better, if the country is to be saved from a disappointment as unexpected and as undeserved as that experienced when the Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger first disclosed the fact that German policy is not on all fours with our own.

Why should Great Britain go about cap in hand seeking alliances? In the first place an alliance can only be entered into for specific objects, and for joint action for such objects. Lord Palmerston on a memorable occasion repudiated the notion that Great Britain and Austria are still "allies," because they had made common cause against Napoleon. The alliances of the earlier years of the century having obtained their object they are no longer in existence. They are friendly, but are no longer allies. The Triple Alliance had for its object joint defence in case either were attacked by another Power. The Dual Alliance provides that if Russia or France be attacked by the Triple Alliance, both shall take the measures, military and maritime, prescribed in a convention signed at Cronstadt before the alliance was definitely entered into. That Alliance was not the work of a day; it was slowly elaborated, two Czars, three Presidents and a succession of ministers being occupied with it for a period of eight years. Prince Bismark brought Austria-Hungary and Italy under the German umbrella it might almost be said in as many months. But Germany being the predominant partner, preferring what seemed to be a guarantee of security against present dangers the task was not so difficult. Austria was to be secured against danger on the side of Russia, Italy against invasion by France. These were at all events the avowed aims of the creator of the Triple Alliance. It was the real parent of the Dual Alliance which has in many respects superseded it and drawn Germany into its orbit. But so far as is known there is no alliance between Germany and Russia, though she has unquestionably acted and is still acting with that Power and her ally for common purposes in the Far East. In all these cases the Sates concerned have specific objects in view, and the conditions under which steps are to be taken to those objects are carefully defined. It is an open secret that overtures have been made to Great Britain to join the Triple Alliance. But the Central Powers would not guarantee hers possessions outside Europe against attack up. Such an alliance would have been one sided; it was refused, to the great indignation of Bismarck. The difficulty of formulating an alliance between Great Britain and the United States is manifest. One of the American papers that was a couple of months ago is clamouring for such an alliance, has recently discovered that it would be impossible for the United States to undertake to to sustain the action of Great Britain "whenever she finds it necessary to lift great lumps of Malayan or Chinese or African territory into her bag."

But why should Great Britain require the help of the United States or of Germany, Sir Charles Dilke, in the articles on the resources of the British Empire which he is contributing to their columns, shows how vast these resources are, and how all sufficient they should be for purposes of defence, while the mightiest fleet ever built holds unquestioned supremacy over every ocean and every sea. In the first of the series published on the 5th instant, that distinguished authority enumerates certain facts the significance of which must be patent to every stateman worthy of the name. The British Empire has an area of nearly four Europes; public revenues of 260 millions sterling; irrespective of the vast sums raised for local purposes; a population of 400 millions; and half the sea-born trade of the world. It produces everything required by man, and is the first among the Powers in wheat wool timber, in coal and iron, and perhaps in gold which is found in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, India, in British Guiana and the Gold Coast. He quotes Mr. Hugh Egerton's description of the Empire from his "History of British Colonial Policy"—"A Vast empire, sea-girt and resting on the command of the sea" forming an answer to the "recrudescence of militarism amongst the Continental Powers." Surely an Empire with an area nearly as large as four Europes and illimitable resources in wheat, coal, and iron, with a fleet of transcendent power, can, as England did of old, say to the envious and the hostile "Come the four quarters of the world in arms, and we will shock them!"

WE doubt whether much has been gained by disinterring from the archives of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and publishing to the world the letter which Mr. Baldwin Latham wrote to Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal in January 1897, on the sin of the Bombay Municipality in adopting the Shone system of drainage. It adds extremely little to the public knowledge as to the views of this eminent sanitarian, for his rooted hostility to the Shone system, and his preference for his own method have been made familiar by similar lectures, as well as by the dispute he has had with the Shone patentees. But Municipalities are not bound to take even Mr. Latham's *ipse dixit*, on the subject, and Bombay has exhibited its independence thereof in common with innumerable other civic bodies. Mr. Manser who is only second to Mr. Latham in sanitary engineering was at first opposed to the system but on careful examination and test of its working he has abandoned this view, and is a convert to the value of the utilization of compressed air in forcing sewage outfall Mr. Latham on the other hand favours a scheme of his own, under which power is transmitted from water under pressure. The chief objection urged to his method is that the water has to be used at very high pressure, and consequently the strain upon valves and other apparatus is so great that they frequently get out of order, adding greatly to the expense, which is further increased by the large consumption of coal. In the Shone system the power required is only 25 pounds to the square inch, and the results of the two or three years trial it has had in Colaba, thoroughly confirm the experience of other Municipalities as to the benefit of the system, Mr. Latham "cannot conceive anything more serious to health than the large volumes of foul air which must be liberated under the Shone system within the place in which sewage is produced." But against this statement must be placed the fact that Mr. S. Doig, of the Public Works Department, when specially deputed to Rangoon by the Bombay Government to make enquiries regarding the working of the system controverted Mr. Latham's objections seriatim and reported that no unpleasant smell emanated from the ventilators. This report coincides with recent experience in Bombay, for during the whole time the Shone system has been in use in Colaba not a single complaint has been received of any nuisance arising therefrom. Before it was decided to make a trial of the system in Colaba the objections raised by Mr. Latham and others were most carefully collected and considered by the Special Drainage Engineer, and the patentees were informed that the defects pointed out must be eleminated, and a perfect installation given. The patentees accepted these conditions and objections were met as far as possible. The result is that the installation at Colaba is perhaps not excelled in any of the numerous cities in all parts of the world where pneumatic pressure is resorted to.

The letter affords a curious example of the illogical and inconclusive way in which men of ability can write when dealing with their pet aversion. Mr. Latham contrasts the quantity of air used under the Shone system with the quantity of sewage expelled. The proper method of comparison would be that of the amount of air fouled as against the illimitable supply surrounding the sewage area. However even if Mr. Latham's method of comparison is accepted it makes very little difference to the merits of the question. It matters little how much air is used, since it is rendered innocuous by filtration through sand gravel and shingle, and is then liberated fifty feet above the surface of the ground, and one can stand over the manholes without noticing any unpleasant smell. Mr. Latham seems to to think he has a grievance because Mr. Acworth, the late Municipal Commissioner, laid it down as a condition of his receiving the appointment of Consulting Engineer to the Municipality that he should give his assent to the Shone system. But as that syetem had already been adopted in the city, we do not see that any other course of action was possible on the part of the Commissioner. It was far better that Mr. Latham should be informed that this was practically a closed question, than that he should accept the appointment in the belief that he could bring out King Charles' head whenever he liked. He writes to Mr. Ranchorlal, to compliment him that Ahmedabad has not followed after the evil courses of her big bad sister town. But we fear that Bombay will remain unrepentant, and that even those who know nothing of the merits of the rival schemes of Mr. Latham and of the Shone patentees will not have very disturbed consciences, since they will feel that if Bombay is in grave error she is so in very good and very numerous company. Mr. Acworth gave some cogent reasons three or four years ago why Bombay should not join Mr. Latham's Cave of Addulam; since then the city has gone deeper into the sanitary sin which Mr. Latham laments. After the most ample trial the Corporation has committed itself to the principle for the other non-gravitation districts of the city and machinery is being laid down at the Worli outfall with this end in view. If they departed from this policy in response to the grumble of Mr. Baldwin Latham, and to assertions of the injurious effects of the system which he makes no attempt to prove, they would be going aganst the experience of the city itself as well as of hundreds of other places where the pneumatic method has been adopted for sewage ejection. This being so it is to be hoped that the letter will not be used in the Corporation as a convenient peg upon which to hang motions for deferring the important work of completing the sewage of the city, when successive grants are budgetted by the Commissioner for this purpose.

THE railway traffic returns for the current financial year continue to be very satisfactory. The earnings from April 1 last to July 23 were 926½ lakhs as compared with 802 lakhs in the same period of 1897. The increase in the case of the G. I. P. Railway alone is 29 lakhs for the sixteen weeks, and of the B. B. and C. I. Railwey 9 lakhs. The other guaranteed company, the Madras Railway, is 1½ lakhs behind; while the Southern Mahratta line is nearly 8 lakhs to the bad, and the Southern India 2 lakhs. These losses all occur in the South, very good results having been attained in other parts of the country.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, will return to Kirkee Station by the train leaving Victoria Terminus Station, at 2-30 p.m., Railway time, on Saturday. A Salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m., (local time) to announce the departure of His Excellency.

A RUMOUR, apparently emanating from Simla, says the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the "Pioneer," has been current during the week that the Viceroy's Private Secretary is in the running for Sir James Westland's appointment. I give the report for what it is worth, which is probably not much, but would add that the expressions of mercantile opinion that have come to my ears as to the suitability of the appoinment have not been favourable. For India at the present critical stage it is most undesirable that any "prentice hand," however clever in many respects, should be put in charge of her finances. What the country wants is some one from home, with both ability and experience, some one who has been tried and proved. India will indeed be fortunate if she can secure as Finance Minister a man who occupies in the financial world a position of eminence.

A SAVAGE tiger-story comes from Saigon. "The first intimation of disaster was received when a woman found her husband's horse return home riderless. Thinking that he might have fallen off, she despatched a servant on another horse to find him. After some hours this horse, too, returned riderless, and with a gaping wound in the flanks showing the marks of a tiger's claws. A general search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of the bodies of the master and servant and of two other bodies of natives half devoured. The tiger was not captured."

THE condition of the plague in the Punjab infected area is again assuming a hopeful aspect. There have been no fresh cases in the re-infected village of Aur since the 24th of last month, and this village is the only one now remaining cordoned. The large town of Rahon near Aur is still uninfected, and a neighbouring suspected village is also free. Altogether the outlook is as promising as it ever has been since the virulence of the disease commenced to abate. The recrudescence at Aur must have been of the mildest type, as the patients, four in number, are said to be of a "playful demeanour," a bright picture after much gloom that one hails with pleasure.

THE raid upon coolies at Kani Rogah in the Tochi Valley is believed to have been the work of Khostwals from Afghan territory and Baka Khel outlaws. The latter belong to the Utmanzai branch of Darwesh Khel Waziris, who hold lands between the Kurram river and the valleys of Khost and Dawar.

REGARDING the murder of the two principal witnesses against Sardar Gurdial Singh it may be noted that they were killed a few days after the Commission of Inquiry had sent in their report. The fact that the finding was against the Sardar seems to have leaked out. The orders of the Government of India in the case will shortly be sent to the Punjab Government.

GLUTEN, who won the Bangalore Cup on Saturday, should have been first favourite for the race, writes a contemporary, instead of which he started a hopeless outsider. The public knew quite well what his merits were: why then did he run friendless, even when bookmakers freely offered 12 to 1 against him? Simply because it had been currently reported that the horse was backward in his training, that he laboured his work, that he had to be beaten into galloping. Those training reports! From the beginning Gluten took command of the field, and though he did not object to Marvel making the pace he never allowed any other horse to rub shoulders with him. And he carried more weight than any other, except Leonidas, who, by the way, made a game struggle under his staggering impost, securing a place.

THE unfortunate distinction of heading the plague list has for many days rested with Hubli, which lies near the southern confines of the Western Presidency at the junction of the Southern Mahratta and the Mysore Railways. While nearly every other infected places reports decreasing figures, and centres like Bombay and Karachi are all but nominally free, Hubli district is becoming daily more widely infected. A month ago some seven cases a day only were recorded. A fortnight later the daily figure had risen to about 15, and now over 30 cases a day are shown in the returns. It would be insteresting to know to what extent voluntary inoculation, which is popularly credited with the extermination of the Karachi epidemic, has been included in the methods of the Hubli plague officials.

IT is understood that the question of transport impressment, which we treated at length a couple of days ago, and which was dealt with some months ago by a committee at Rawalpindi, and pertinently alluded to by Mr. Thorburn in his recent speech at the Tirah lecture, is being fully considered by the Government of India from its various points of view. The questions of making impressment legal in time of war, and of previously introducing a regular system of registration of all animals, are being given ample consideration. It has already been stated that some twenty-five more officers are to be added to the Commissariat and Transport Department, and doubtless many difficulties hitherto existing in the system of collecting transport will be modified in future. The report of the Transport Committee will not be published at present.

AT Paotingfu on July 6 two captains and several soldiers belonging to a body of Chinese troops recently arrived from the province of Kansu went to the Roman Catholic Mission in the north suburb of this city and asked permission to enter and view the compound. On being refused admittance they made a row and beat one of the attendants, whereupon the Catholics seized the two captains and dragged them into the compound and shortly afterwards sent them to the *yamen* of the magistrate in the city. Not many hours afterwards more soldiers appeared from the camp to enquire about their comrades. On being told what had occurred they returned to the camp, secured an armed mob of other soldiers and returned to wreak their vengeance on the premises and the occupants. One Chinese preacher was badly wounded about the head, and a French priest, Pere Dumont, was beaten, seized, bound, and dragged away to the camp, and the Mission premises were badly smashed up. The magistrate on hearing of the disturbance went to the camp and secured the unfortunate priest and took him off to the *yamen*. The French priests, three in number, are now stopping in the city. The occurrence has been reported to the French Minister at Peking and we are awaiting the outcome. No disturbances have occurred at the other Missions.

IT is difficult, remarks a commercial correspondent, to get the official mind to believe that on Council Bill day the banks do not combine together to weaken exchange in order to get Council drafts cheap. "Wednesday weakness" used to be a familar term in the Finance Department. The result of the Council draft allotments for the past three weeks points however to Wednesday strength instead of Wednesday weakness, and Council drafts in each instance have gone at the top rates for the week. On the 20th July they were taken at 1 3 15-16 demand; on the 27th, at 1 3 7-8, and again on Wednesday last at 1 3 7-8. So far there has been nothing worth speaking of in this market to place against these rates that would show a profit, and if the recent purchases of Council drafts have been covered in India, the operation must have shown a loss for the greater part. Seeing that the Exchange Banks have apparently thus become imbued with patriotic motives, it is to be hoped that officials will in future give them full credit for what they have done. On Wednesday applications for Council drafts were larger than in the previous week and amounted to Rs. 160 lakhs. The Rs. 25 lakhs offered went at 1 3 7-8 demand, at which applicants received 57 per cent., but only Rs. 80,000 have been taken in extras at 1 3 29-32. Next week Rs. 25 lakhs are again put up for tenders. In the money market extreme ease prevails and money is well-nigh unlendable. Although the Presidency Bank rate remains at 4 per cent., the figure is purely nominal so far as fresh business is concerned. Most of the exchange banks are very well supplied with funds and short loans are offering at 1 1-2 per cent. Loans on Government Paper are obtainable at 2 per cent. I understand that the Presidency Bank is now more prepared to assist local industries, and apparently does not look for a recurrence of the intense stringency that was experienced in the first part of this year. I hear of several long dated loans that have recently left the exchange banks for the Bank of Bengal on more favourable terms.

THE "Aurore" publishes a letter from Bjornstjerne Bjornson, addressed to M. Emile Zola. The Norwegian author announces that he is at present at Munich, and that one of the celebrities of the town, who is also well known in Paris, had the opportunity of meeting Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor of the German Empire, a few days ago, when they spoke about the Dreyfus case. The Prince assured him, without any hesitation, that Alfred Dreyfus had never had any relation with Germany, and that so far as that country was concerned there could be no doubt about his innocence. The Prince named the man who was really guilty. "But listen to this," added he, "the French people will never allow the revision of the case." Bjornson adds that he passed the winter in Rome, where he learned that the martyr of the Ile du Diable had all the sympathy of the Royal Court. At Florence he met a professor who had been informed by an officer of the Italian General Staff that Alfred Dreyfus was not guilty, but that it was another officer, who was older than Dreyfus, and of a higher rank. This was before Esterhazy's name had been mentioned publicly in the affair. Bjornstjerne Bjornson concludes by saying that he can guarantee what he has said above, and can give the names of his informants.

AT Oakland, California, on July 18 (says Reuter's New York correspondent), six deputy sheriffs attempted to arrest a Chinese murderer, who had taken refuge in the magazine of the California Fuse Works. The Chinaman, however, blew up the magazine, destoying the works and killing, besides himself, all the deputy sheriffs. Every building within the radius of a quarter of a mile of the Fuse Works was wrecked. Several women in the neighbourhood lost their lives. It appears that the Chinaman fired a pistol into a can of powder. He had barricaded the door with a heap of cans and surrounded himself with 5,000lb. of explosives.

SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG, says Mr. Rhodes, has decided whatever may be the results of the Cape elections, not to take a prominent part in Colonial affairs, but to devote himself to the development of Rhodesia.

GENERAL GATACRE and Colonel Murray, have left Cairo for Damali. Their departure is regarded as a "ringing up of the curtain" for the great drama about to begin in the Sudan. Major-General Rundle has been appointed Chief of the Staff to Sir H. H. Kitchener.

ON Tuesday the Queen conferred upon Lieutenant James Morris Colquhoum Colvin, Royal Engineers, the decoration of the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on Sept. 16, 1897, at the village of Bilot, in the Mahmund Valley. With Lieutenant Watson, he collected a few men of the Buffs, (East Kent Regt.) and of No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, and led them into the dark and burning village to dislodge some of the enemy who were inflicting loss on our troops, and, after Lieutenant Watson had been incapacitated by his wounds from further effort. continued the fight and persisted in two more attempts to clear the enemy out of the village. He was conspicuous during the whole night for his devotion to his men in the most exposed positions under a heavy fire from the enemy. Sir Philip Currie had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.

THE Maharaja of Kuch Behar, G. C. I. E., Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel attached to the 6th (Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, arrived at Windsor Castle on Friday afternoon, and was invested by the Queen with the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Bath, Military Division. The Queen's dinner party on Friday included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, and Lady George Hamilton, and the Hon. W. A. C. Barrington (H. M. Minister at Buenos Ayres). On Saturday July 15, Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Rajah of Kapurthala, Duke and Duchess of Portland, Earl of Rosebery and Lady Margaret Primrose, Sir Charles and Lady Scott, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Hon. Sylvia Edwardes, Miss Bulteel, Sir James Reid, Bart., and Colonel Inigo Jones, Commanding 2nd Battalion Scots Guards.

THE "Daily News" Berlin correspondent telegraphs that a rumour is current there that the Government is projecting a new army bill. Besides providing for considerable additions to the infantry, the artillery and the pioneer corps, it is proposed to increase the peace effective in proportion to the growth of the population, the augmentation being made after each quinquennial census.

IT is expected (says the *World*) that either Lord Balcarres or Lord Edward Manners will succeed Lord Arthur Hill as Comptroller of the Household. This is one of the two Parliamentary offices in the Lord Steward's Department, and the salary is a little over £900 a year. The Comptroller is always made a Privy Councillor, and he is a member of the Board of Green Cloth.

MRS. SOPHIE BRYANT, D. Sc., who is so well known as a teacher and a lecturer, has written a book on the Teaching of Christ on Life and Conduct, which will be published early in the autumn by Mrs. Swan Sonnenschein. About the same date they will issue a "German Staff Officer's" "The Græco-Turkish War, 1897," translated by Frederica Bolton. The book is an octavo, with portraits and maps.

GOVERNMENT by decree in Austria was again illustrated on July 16, when, in consequence of the political deadlock, the power conferred by Article XIV of the constitution was resorted to. The *Weiner Zeitung* published an Imperial decree abolishing the obligation at present resting upon employers to deduct the amount due for taxes when paying wages, which vary from time to time.

TOLSTOY'S seventieth birthday comes on the 28th of this month, when the event will be celebrated by the great novelist's friends and admirers all over the world. Mr. G. H. Perris's book on Tolstoy has been published by Mr. Fisher Uuwin. Mr. Felix Volkhovsky, in a preface which he contributes to it, pays some agreable compliments to the land in which he has found an asylum; but he insinuates a criticism to the effect that in some ways the British people grow more insular, while in others their development progresses. The volume contains a portrait of Tolstoy. Among the contents is a chapter on old and young Russia. There is also a bibliography of the Count's numerous works. This is, we believe, the first list of its kind yet compiled.

THE report of the administrative committee of the Suez Canal for 1897, recently published, gives some interesting particulars of the movements of troops through that waterway during the year. The largest proportion of force was British, 30,647. The numbers given for other countries are: France, 15,502; Russia, 15,154; Spain, 11,789; Italy, 10,384; Netherlands, 3,663; Germany, 3,662; Turkey, 1,128; Portugal, 375; Japan, 335. These figures, we believe, include naval seamen travelling as passengers. The total number of civilian passengers through the Canal in 1897 was 83,833, and of special passengers, pilgrims, emigrants. convicts, and others, 14,743, making an aggregate, with the troops, of 191,215.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Spanish reply to the conditions of peace imposed by America reached Washington this afternoon, but being lengthy, the deciphering of the despatch will require time.

AUG. 9.

It is now believed that Spain's reply is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but only renders possible, a cessation of hostilities with a view to the initiation of regular negociations for peace.

THE POSITION AT MANILA.

In the last despatch from the Philippines it is stated, that on the night of the 31st ultimo, 3,000 Spaniards furiously attacked the American camp outside Manila but were repulsed with great loss.

During this engagement the rebles remained neutral.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 8.

In consequence of friendly negociations having failed France has energetically instructed M. Cambon, her Ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Rodiguez, which has been seized by the Americans, nine miles off Puerto Rico on the pretence of running the blockade.

INDIAN STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was not prepared to initiate any change in the Indian regulations for staff employment.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

The House of Lords has agreed to the reinsertion of the "Conscience Clause" in the Vaccination Bill, which has now been passed.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

Mr. Curzon, being asked in the House of Commons, if the rumoured appointment to the Viceroyalty of India was true, replied that the report was unauthorised.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal High Court at Pretoria has decided that Indians trading in towns of the Transvaal Republic must live in locations outside the township, which will be assigned by the Government.

The judgment of the court has created considerable excitement amongst the natives of India now residing in the Transvaal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Henry Fane Grant, C. B., has been appointed to the Inspector-Generalship of cavalry in Great Britain.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Wren, the celebrated crammer.

SIR JOHN WATSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

Sir John Watson's term of employment on the purchase of Government stallions for India has been extended for three years.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Officers of the Indian Medical Service, holding appointments outside the Cadre of the service will be seconded when such employment lasts for over one year.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

Good Service Pensions have been granted to Major-General R. Eardley Wilmot, C. B. and to Colonel A. Hammond, V. C.

THE 4TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

It is unlikely that the wing of the 4th Bombay Infantry now employed in East Africa, will return to India at present as was at one time supposed.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

No further news has been received to-day of fighting in the Jandol Valley.

From the Khyber also, the only information is that rinderpest is disappearing at Landikotal.

CIVIL VETERINARY WORK IN KASHMIR.

The Kashmir Durbar have asked for the services of a Junior Officer of the Civil Veterinary Department, to supervise mule breeding operations and advise regarding the prevention of cattle disease. Arrangements being made to lend Government donkey stallions.

MR. FULLER'S NOMINATION TO THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Mr. J. B. Fuller has been nominated additional member of the Viceroy's Council. He comes to Simla shortly in connection with the Central Provinces Land Revenue and Tenant Bills, which will be before the Council at the end of the month.

NEW TITLE OF THE I. M. SERVICE.

It is understood the new title of the Indian Medical Service is likely to be the Royal Indian Medical Corps.

ENTERIC FEVER AT LANDI KOTAL.

The extent of the prevalence of enteric at Landi Kotal, may be judged from the fact, that nineteen cases had occurred up to 17th June last, no less than eight of these having declared themselves between 6th and 17th of that month.

THE BOMBAY SAPPERS.

The Secretary of State, has sanctioned the main features of proposals for increasing the strength of the Bombay Sappers and reducing that of the Madras Sappers. An Army Circular will shortly be issued on the subject.

ORDER OF MERIT REWARDS.

Only half of the supernumerary appointments in Order of Merit created as rewards in connection with the recent frontier operations are to be absorbed this year; this permits one first class and six second class appointments being allotted amongst the various commands this season and prevents total block, which would otherwise have occurred.

AFRIDIS AND TRANSFRONTIER SEPOYS.

It has been decided not to grant compensation to Afridis and other transfrontier sepoys for damage accidentally done to their property during the recent military operations conducted near their homes.

HEALTH OFFICER FOR SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

It is understood practically that it has been settled that the Health officership of the Simla Municipality is to become a permanent appointment.

4TH BO. IN. IN B. E. AFRICA.

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

An additional British Officer has been asked for, for service with the 4th Bo. I. in British East Africa.

PRICE TO BE PAID FOR ARAB STALLIONS.

The average price to be paid by the civil Veterinary Department for Arab Stallions is raised from rupees 2,000 to rupees 2,500.

TRANSFER OF LT. HOPWOOD.

The transfer of Lieutenant Hopwood, 2nd Madras Infantry, from Madras to the Bombay Command is sanctioned.

SUICIDE OF A DRIVER OF THE 16TH F. B. R. A.

POONA, AUG. 9.

Driver Cuckson of the 16th Field Battery Royal Artillery, stationed at Kirkee, committed deliberate suicide by throwing himself off Holker's Bridge yesterday evening. The motive for the act has not yet transpired, but it appears deceased spent part of the day in Poona, and in the evening hired a tonga at Sholapur bazaar, Wanowrie, with the intention of driving to the barracks. He stipulated that the man should take him by the Bund and Holkar's bridges. He passed the Bund bridge safely, but near Holkar's bridge told the tongawalla to stop. Cuckson got out, handed the driver a letter and a cigar and told him to run and give the gentleman who was ahead. Cuckson then went near the railing and jumped off into the river, the body is not yet found being carried away by the current. The matter was immediately reported to the military authorities and the letter was handed to Major Burton, Commanding his Battery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	6
G Mahim and Worlee	2	3	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	10
Total	12	17	99
Total plague deaths to date	30,927	26,521	
Same date last year	0	3	163

There were no plague attacks on the 8th instant within the Bandra Municipal District.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

As already reported, there were neither seizures nor deaths from plague on the 5th instant, on which date the total number of deaths from all causes was 42, as against a quinquennial average of 49.

A HEAVY BILL.

On Saturday, 6th instant, there were no less than five seizures, three of which proved fatal. All the patients were Hindus, and one of them that died was a stranger, probably a wanderer from up-country. Saturday's registration brings the total number of seizures from plague up to 199 cases, and of deaths to 161. Yesterday morning a suspicious death was reported from the burning ghat at Nimtollah, and a medical officer was sent down to enquire into the matter. The total number of deaths from all causes on Saturday was 48, or just one less than the average for the past five years.

A DANGEROUS BUSTI.

The suspicion of the plague officers that several cases of plague occur in Calcutta, which go undetected was given colour to by a report sent in the other day that 14 deaths had taken place recently in a busti at 14 Roop Chand Roy Babu's Street, and that most of them were genuine cases of plague. On receipt of the intelligence it was decided by the plague and municipal authorities to inspect the place, and before breakfast on Saturday, Mr. Greer, Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Bannerman, Principal Plague Officer, Dr. Cook, Health Officer, Dr. Mackenzie, District Medical Officer, the Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, Captain Liddell, R. E., Lieutenant Charter, R. E., the Vigilance Committee and the Ward Commissioners visited the place, which they found in a most filthy and insanitary condition. The houses generally two-storeyed tenements of wall and thatch, were extremely dark and foul smelling. Dr. Bannerman went into one, and though the sun was shining brightly outside, he could not see an inch in front of him, but hearing a suspicious noise he called for a lantern and discovered on the floor a woman suckling an infant 14 days old, with two other childer near her. The squalor and poverty of the place were appalling.

The corpses of the persons who died having been burnt, no direct evidence of the cause of death could be obtained, but the evidence collected clearly indicated that some of the cases, at any rate, were genuine cases of plague. The danger of this particular busti is that the occupants are nearly all sweetmeat sellers, and fears are entertained that they may be the means of spreading the infection. They were sounded on the subject of vacating the premises on the understanding that the municipal authorities would provide accommodation to those willing to accept it with an alternative of giving pecuniary compensation. They all seemed perfectly willing. A meeting was in consequence held at Mr. Greer's house in Theatre Road yesterday morning to consider what steps should be taken in the matter. All the party that had inspected the busti on Saturday assembled, and after some discussion it was decided that the vigilance committee should get the people to vacate the place which would be then thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, after which the engineers would report on the desirability or otherwise of destroying the bustee.

It is stated that the attention of the plague and municipal authorities will next have to be devoted to a busti in Burra Bazar and Bentinck Street,—*Englishman*, (Monday).

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

A FEW days ago a special general meeting of the Municipality was held at the request of Mr. Ardesir Kawasji Karanjavala, member for Kalupore Ward No. 2, to consider the following proposition which was first before the meeting: "That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. Nanabhai Kuverji Modi, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S, for the very able manner in which he discharged the duties of plague work at the railway station on the occasion of its first outbreak." Mr. Ramanbai Mahipatram, LL.B., moved an amendment "That all the Assistant Surgeons, who had done their duty in connection with the plague work at the station, be also tendered the thanks of the Municipality." As Mr. Karanjavala consented to add this amendment to the original proposition, it was passed unanimously by the members present. It is true that when the plague first broke out in Bombay, hundreds of people poured into the city every week. At that time Dr. Modi was the only medical man doing duty at the station, so much so that he had to be present at the station at 11 p.m. to examine the passengers coming from Bombay, which was the last train arriving in Ahmedabad. But when the train had to arrive late, that is 1 or 2 p.m., sometimes, he had to pass that hour very often at the station. At that time no arrangements were made either by the railway authorities or the Government to inspect the passengers from Bombay. It must be said to the credit of Dr. Modi, who is in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. that he performed the work single-handed and without any grumbling. In a report sent to the Government by Mr. Gibb, the Collector Dr. Modi has been very highly spoken of. Mr. Gibb has said that the city of Ahmedabad owes a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Modi for his exertions in preventing the importation of plague into the city. Honourable mention has also been made of Drs. Sorabji F. Ghandhi and Naoroji K. Kalianwala for work done during plague times. Mr. Gibb, who had been personally working at the railway station every day and carefully watching every movement of the railway servants, bore personal testimony to the hard work done by Dr. Modi.—A somewhat interesting cricket match was played a fortnight ago between the Ahmedabad High School and the Mission High School. Mr. Rower, B.A., and Rev. Mr. Martin led their respective teams. Mr. Rower, for the Ahmedabad High School, scored heavily, that is 32 runs, while Rev. Mr. Martin, on the other side, did good service with the ball. The game, at its close, was highly exacting as the Ahmedabad High School won it by 2 runs only. The Ahmedabad scored 51 runs in all and the Mission School 49.—Khan Bahadur Dahabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, is appointed Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., in place of Mr. Dracup, who is going on privilege leave for two months and a-half. Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narbheram Munshi will act as City Magistrate in the absence of Mr. Dadabhai.

CRICKET.

THE PRESIDENCY *VS.* THE PARSEES.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

IT is wonderful what excitement the great cricket match of the season causes amongst all classes of individuals. The maidan is transformed into a respectable cricket ground lined on three sides with tents and on the fourth with people. Everyone seems out for a holiday and "peace on earth," etc., seems to be the reigning idea. Even the Parsees' hisses have a certain amount of good nature in them and the excitement they show when one of their favourites smites Sinclair to the boundary is great. Everyone shouts and waves a handkerchief if there is one handy, if not he makes as much noise as he can without it. Every year it is the same and the interest in the match increases as time goes on. This year every one was expectant, for the Presidency team included one or two men who are unknown in these parts. Douglas was the man every one wanted to see, and then Colour Sergeant Bland came into the team with a great reputation. Even the Parsees themselves hoped that Jardine would make some runs, for their is no more attractive bat in the Presidency when he gets set and so every one was more or less "on the jump" until the news leaked out that the Presidency had won the toss and would bat first. An additional interest is lent to this match because if the Parsees pull it off, it means that both sides have won 5 matches and it is certain that they will make the most strenuous efforts to bring about this result. H. E. Lord Sandhurst, arrived on Monday night having come down from Poona to witness the match, and arrived on the ground about 11-30 accompanied by Mr. Heaton, Major Owen and Surgeon-Major Martin.

A cloudy morning gave promise of rain during the day, and a smart shower about 11 o'clock, made the wicket somewhat soft. When Greig and Jardine went out to start the Presidency innings it had not dried up sufficiently to enable the bowlers to gain much assistance from the ground. Writer and Mehta were trusted with the attack the former bowling from the Gymkhana end. Greig took first knock from Mehta and cut his first ball nicely for a couple, and the last for a single. The first over was productive of a single which Greig scored by a nice forward stroke. A late cut through the slips from the same batsman went for a single and give Jardine his first knock which he put away for a single bringing him opposite Writer, off whom he scored another single. Off Mehta's next over Jardine got a nice cut for two and treated the next ball in the same way, scored a triplet bringing 10 on the board, and once again getting the bowling. From a good drive to the on he scored a couple and by a nice stroke to leg another 2. The next ball he put to the leg boundary for 4 and 20 was hoisted. Up to now Jardine had done most of the scoring, Greig contenting himself with keeping up his wicket. An over from Mehta to the former was productive of nothing, and Jardine only scored a single off Writer. Thus coming opposite Mehta once more, whom he put away for a single, Greig began to open his account down with a pretty late cut to the boundary and a single to the off. Jardine scoring another single off Mehta's last ball brought 30 on the board. A single from Jardine and a fine cut for 3 from Greig was the sum total of the next over, though Greig was all but run out by being sent back by his partner when he was half way up the wicket. Any appeal against Greig for a catch at the wicket was given in the batsman's favour much to the relief of the onlookers, and a very confident appeal for l-b-w against the same batsman in the next over produced the same result. He showed his appreciation of the decisions by banging Writer to the boundary for 4 the next ball. Jardine by a fine stroke between point and cover, scored a triplet bringing up 40, and the next ball put Mehta to the leg boundary for 4. A change of bowling was now thought advisable and Mistry took the ball from Writer. Jardine scored a single off his second ball which brought him opposite Bapasola who went on in place of Mehta. The new bowler's first ball was hit for two and the third for a single bringing the half century up after three-quarter's of an hour's play.

A maiden from Mistry followed, and Jardine scored a couple and a single off Bapasola. Another maiden from Mistry and then Greig put the latter bowler to leg for 4 bringing up 60. Both batsmen were batting with great confidence and though no sensational hits had been made, runs were coming very surely, so much so that Gagrat thought it advisable to go on himself in place of Bapasola. Writer appeared to be getting tired, and Greig put him for 3 to leg while Jardine two balls later drove him to the on for the same number and 70 was hoisted. Three singles of Gagrat followed and then Mehta relieved Mistry at the Gymkhana end. Jardine put the new bowler to the on for 3 and scored a single for Gagrat, Greig doing ditto the next ball. By a fine stroke through the slips the latter batsman scored a triplet off Mehta's first ball bringing 80 up and Jardine cut the same bowler for a couple the next ball; and 2 balls later drove him to the off, for the same number. Gagrat still kept himself on though it was evident that both batsman were partial to him. Greig put his first ball to leg for a couple and cut him next ball for a single. Jardine repeating the performance from the next two deliveries bringing up 90 and off the last ball of the over Greig again put him to leg for 2; Mehta's next over was productive of 6. Jardine putting his first ball away for 2, and driving him finely to the on boundary for 4, and amidst the shouts of the crowd the century was hoisted after just over an hour's play. Mistry now took the ball from Gagrat and a single from each batsman resulted, Billimoria relieving Mehta at the Gymkhana end. Cricket slowed down a bit now, a couple of maidens being sent down. Then Greig started on Billimoria and hit him to leg for a triplet. Another maiden from Billimoria, and Greig put Mistry through the slips for 4 bringing up 110. Mistry had his revenge and with his next ball clean bowled Greig. The retiring batsman had made 50 and his display was a grand one. Not a semblance of a chance did he give from start to finish. (110-1-50).

Douglas joined Jardine and the latter hit Billimoria to the leg boundary for 4 He was then nearly caught at deep cover but the ball just fell short of the fielder. Douglas now faced Mistry and survived an appeal for l-b-w. from that bowler. A single by Jardine off Billimoria's first over brought Douglas opposite that bowler and he put him through the slips for 3. A couple of maidens and then Jardine put Mistry through the slips for 3 bringing up 120. Douglas was playing himself in and was not taking liberties. Jardine on the other hand was quite at home and scored consistently off each over, not as fast as before but still he scored. He cut Mistry finely for 4 all run out, and was missed at the wicket next ball off a bumpy one. The next over he banged Mistry for a couple while Douglas scored a single. Billimoria's next over was productive of single from Douglas, a fine drive to the on from Jardine for 4 and a smite leg for 2 from the same batsman, bringing up 130. A maiden from Mistry and the same from Billimoria followed. Then Jardine in attempting to smack Mistry to leg was well held by. He had made 82 by grand cricket and barring the chance he gave at the wicket when he had made 70 his innings was a faultless one, (137-2-82). Bond joined Douglas and played the remaining balls of Mistry's over. Writer now took over charge from Billimoria and sent down a maiden, and Mistry did likewise. Cricket was very slow. Douglas though playing with confidence was only scoring singles and Bond did'nt appear at home. He managed to get Writer to leg for a couple which broke the succession of maidens and brought up 140. Bapusola now took the ball from Mistry but the slowness of the game was not altered. A maiden from Writer and then Bond banged Bapusola a 4 and a 3. A single off Writer's next over by Douglas brought up 150, the tiffin bell then ringing.

The game was resumed after tiffin, the not outs, Bond and Douglas, facing Writer (Pavillion end) and Mehta. The latter batsman did not last long, for after adding 3 to his score he was clean bowled by Writer. (153-3-12.) Newnham took his place and Bond cut Mehta to the boundary for 4, and the next over from that bowler he scored 8 off, bringing up 160. Newnham enlivened proceedings in the next over by banging Writer to leg for 4 and driving the same bowler to the off boundary for the same number, 170 up. The next ball hit his legs and foolishly attempting to run the wicket was put down before he could get back. (173-4-8.) Col.-Sergt. Bland now joined Bond and slow cricket ruled for the next two or three overs, when the new batsman put one off Mehta in Bapasola's hands at slip, (177-5-0.) Carnegy filled the vacancy and opened his account with a single off Writer, while Bond pasted Mehta for 3. 180 up. In Writer's next over the latter batsman banged him to the off boundary for 4 and round to leg for 3, scoring a triplet off Mehta's third ball. 190 up. Mistry now took over the ball from Writer and sent down a maiden. A single from each batsman followed, and then Bond banged Mehta to the off for 3, the same batsman hitting Mistry clean over the ropes in the next over and bringing up the 200. Another change in the bowling was tried, Billimoria going on in place of Mehta. A single from each batsman and Bond put Mistry through the slips for a couple. Another period of slow cricket followed, when Mistry enlivened things by bowling Carnegy. (208-6-6.) Sprott joined Bond. A single from each batsman brought the score to 210, and then Bond was caught at the wicket off Billimoria. He had played very free attractive cricket for his 41, a most useful contribution. (212-7-41) Pocock took his place, but immediately lost the services of Sprott, who suffered the same fate as Bond and was caught at the wicket off Mistry. (212-8-3.) Raikes joined Pocock and opened his account with a cut for 4 off Mistry. The wicket was drying rapidly and kicking badly in consequence and both bowlers were getting very difficult. Raikes scored a single off Billimoria and brought the score up to 220. Pocock banging the same bowler for three, while Raikes cut him for 2 the next ball. Pocock began to open his shoulders a bit now and cut Mistry for two and drove him for a single, bringing up 230. But the partnership was not destined to last as Pocock was next over caught at the wicket off Writer. (230-9-9.) Sinclair, the last man, joined Raikes, but his innings did not last long, as he was clean bowled by Writer before he could score and the innings closed for 230.

The Parsees opened their innings at 4-45 with Mistry and Kharas to the bowling of Sinclair and Raikes. Mistry took first knock and scored a couple and a four off Sinclair's first over. Mistry put Raikes' last ball up into the air just over the bowlers' head. Carnegy who might have got it, looked on, and the chance was missed. A four-to-leg by Mistry off Sinclair brought 10 upon the board and Kharas banged Raikes to the off boundary for four the next over. A couple from Mistry off Sinclair raised the hopes of the Parsees, but the fast bowler put a different complexion on affairs by clean bowling Kharas. (19-1-6.) Kanga joined Mistry and a maiden over from Raikes followed. Mistry's life was cut short in Sinclair's next over when he was beautifully caught by Greig in the slips. (20-2-13.) Gagrat took his place and opened his account with a single off Sinclair, a smart piece of fielding by Bond, saving a couple. A couple of maidens followed and then Gagrat enlivened things by cutting Raikes twice in succession for a couple, but the next over he was caught in the slips off Sinclair. There seems a doubt in his mind as to whether he was out and apparently thought the ball hit his pads, but the umpire had no doubt about it. (28-3-4). Bapasola, the people's favourite now joined Kanga. He did not appear at home and was nearly bowled twice by Raikes in one over, Kanga on the other hand, appeared to be rather partial to the bowling and smote Sinclair for two fours in one over, bringing up 30. Raikes got rid of Bapasola in the next over, l. b. w. (37-4-1.) Daruwalla was the next man and had to receive three balls from Raikes, all of which tucked him up. Cricket was painfully slow now, both bowlers were on the spot, and runs did not come. If runs did'nt come neither did wickets, and Raikes gave up the ball to Greig. The first ball was cut for a single, well fielded by Douglas, but the throw in was a bit wide, and as no one was backing up an overthrow of three more resulted. 40 up. Newnham took the ball from Sinclair and sent down a maiden over to Kanga, and maiden followed maiden till time was called. The score being 48, Daruwalla being not out 5 and Kanga not out 10. The Umpires were Capt. Holland and Mr. R. N. Olliver.

THE PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Mr Jardine, c Gagrat, b Mistry	82
Capt Greig, b Mistry	50
Capt Douglas, b Writer	12
Mr Bond, c Kanga, b Billimoria	41
Capt Newnham, run out	8
Col-Sergt Bland, c Bapasola, b Mehta	0
Capt Carnegy, b Mistry	6
Mr Sprott, c Kanga, b Mistry	3
Mr Pocock, c Kanga, b Writer	9
Mr Raikes, not out	9
Mr Sinclair, b writer	0
Extras	10
Total	230

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

Mr K M Mistry, c Greig, b Sinclair	13
Mr K K Kharas, b Sinclair	6
Mr D D Kanga, not out	10
Mr B D Gagrat, c Jardine, c Sinclair	4
Mr N C Bapasola, l-b-w, b Raikes	1
Mr D C Daruwalla, not out	5
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wickets)	48

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STEAMER.

WAS THERE GUNPOWDER IN THE COAL?

ON Monday afternoon an explosion occurred in a forge on board the steamship Afghan, now lying in the Prince's Dock, undergoing repairs, killing one man named Heeroo Dhurma, aged sixty years, and injurying another. The steamer belongs to Messrs. Haji Cassum and Co., and the work of repairing her has been contracted by Messrs. Shepherd and Co., who have engaged a number of fitters and blacksmiths. About half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the deceased, who was a blacksmith was standing by his forge, at No. 2 hatchway on the 'tween decks tempering a cold chisel, when the coal in the forge exploded, throwing the pieces of coal in the air and to a considerable distance, and injuring the deceased so seriously that he died within five minutes after the occurrence. The coal used in the forge was English and Japanese mixed and a quantity of it was supplied from time to time from the stock of coal lying at Bori Bunder, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co. After the explosion, it was found that all the English coal had been used up and the Japanese coal remained, which must have been used in the forge in question. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the dock on view of the body of the deceased, Heeroo Dhurma. Mr. Robert Ditchbourn, Superintending Engineer, in his evidence stated that he could only suggest that possibly a charge of blasting gunpowder had been mislaid in the coal mine by the miners and had got amongst the coal and was so sent up. If the explosion had been caused by dynamite the forge would have been shattered, which was not the case. The jury, on the evidence, brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused from injuries received by an accidental explosion in a forge, which was probably caused by some foreign substance being mixed up with the coal.

A SHEPHERD STEAMER AGROUND.

MESSRS. SHEPHERD & CO.'s s. s. Premier, which was to leave the harbour on Monday evening in company of the s. s. Bahaduric of the same company for the assistance of the disabled steamer Cashmere, while leaving the Prince's Dock wall, in command of Captain J. Lenton, got aground, on the rocks near the Malet shelf at about 7 p.m., and remained fast in this dangerous position till about 2 a.m., yesterday morning, when on high tide coming in she got afloat. She entered the dry dock at Mazagon where a survey will be made.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	2	0 p.m.	7	41
Teheran	9	2	37 p.m.	...	16
Suez	9	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 9th August, 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	34	—	2
" Karachi	..	11	—	1
" Madras	...	20	—	2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

WHY there should have been as many bears of the new Indian loan that their repurchases have carried the quotation to 4 1-2 points over the minimum price of 86 is a puzzle to many people. The explanation is simple. The former issue of India Two-and-a-Half per Cents. was not a popular success, and the syndicate which took the bulk of it was "stuck" with the stock. The syndicate hoped to average the price it paid for the earlier loan by getting a big block of the new issue cheap. To stall off applications its members sold the new stock freely; but their campaign was a failure. The loan went off well, and they got so little that they are compelled to buy in the market to cover their bears. An additionally-galling factor for them is the circumstance that there has been no proportionate sympathetic rise in the old Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan to help them to get out of it.

The riots in the French concession at Shanghai are reported to have had the effect of bringing business to a standstill. This is the more to be regretted as our acting Consul-General (Mr. Mansfield), in his report on the trade of Shanghai for 1897, published the other day, says the trade for the current year promised well. Sir Nicholas Hannen predicted, at the end of his report for 1896, that 1897 bade fair to see greater prosperity in trade and development of industries, and this prediction Mr. Mansfield now reports has been fully borne out. The aggregate gross value of the trade of Shanghai last year showed an increase equal to 17 per cent., which is reduced to about 8 per cent. when quoted in sterling at the average rate of exchange for the year. The bulk of the increase in the exports was in the staples of cotton, silk, and tea. The falling off of about 10,500,000 Haikwan taels in the net imports was almost entirely in foreign goods. With the continuous and disastrous fall in exchange, the import business from gold-using countries dwindled until during August and September it almost entirely ceased. The same cause gave a stimulus to the export trade to foreign countries. The year 1897 will be remembered in the future as marking the springing into life of Shanghai as a great manufacturing centre; 25 steam spinning mills were in operation or constructing, with 4,000 bassines in working, to be eventually increased to about double the number. The prosperity of Shanghai is very clearly indicated by the rapidly-increasing population, both native and foreign, the great advance in the value of land, and the rise in wages and in the cost of living.

In an article on "New Outlets for American Iron," the "Iron Age," of New York, calls attention to the development of demand for iron and steel and for machinery in Asia and in the Pacific and other islands as deserving the attention of American producers. The Indian railways, it is pointed out, are well constructed and well equipped for their purpose, and they not only involve the use of as much iron as 22,000 miles of railways elsewhere, but their success points to a steady increase in mileage not only in India, but in every other Asiatic country where conditions exist for developing a paying passenger and freight traffic. The opening of the trans-Siberian line "will do even more to stimulate the building of new roads, including a large use of iron in some countries where its consumption per capital up to date has been small." But before more trunk lines are called for, most Eastern cities will have their tramways. Even Manila has its horse railway, and it is said that plans were being considered at the time of Admiral Dewey's advent there to change to electric traction. This also suggests that in Bangkok and in other large Asiatic cities electric installations for lighting and other purposes are to be found on a scale calling for no small amount of metal and machinery work. Hand in hand with the development of rail routes, whether long or short, goes the adoption of the improved methods of modern mining engineering, involving a liberal use of machinery to facilitate the extraction from the earth of its most coveted treasures. Then much of the manufacturing done in Asia, though it may appear crude, is very important. Manila rope, for instance, is a valuable item of commerce, and special machinery is needed for its production on the scale on which the world now demands it. The importation of jute machinery to Calcutta in a recent year reached 3,250 tons from England alone. Wherever coffee cultivation is introduced special machinery is needed for preparing the crop for market, and the primitive methods of spinning and weaving cotton in Asia are giving way to the use of such machinery as is employed in America or in Europe. Japan alone imported last year about 24,500,000 dols. worth of metals and machinery work, against about 14,800,000 dols. the year before. And China, after having taken a certain quantity of metals year after year, increased her imports of such materials in 1896 to the value of 7,900,000, dols. under conditions which have led, probably, to a higher rate of increase since. Great Britain sells alone to India, China, Japan, the East Indies, and Australia about 50,000,000 dols. worth of metals and manufactures thereof in a single year, including railway materials, electric equipment, and machinery in great variety. The closest study of the world's markets "will reveal no important class of products in the metal or machinery lines now exported from Europe to Asia which American manufacturers could not supply." There has not been wanting of late a genuine interest in the United States, in enlarging export trade, and with some encouraging examples of success. The United States during the past fiscal year have broken all records with regard to exports, and particularly in having exported, for the first time, manufactured goods of a greater value than their imports of manufactures. And during the calendar year 1897 they exported to Asia and the countries of the Pacific iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, to the value of 8,130,621 dols., as against 1,893,235 dols. only five years ago. In various countries new demands are developing, for metal products particularly, which the United States are in a position to supply to a greater or lesser extent, and "the condition now appear even more favourable for extending the export business."

To the fall of 20 per cent. in the price of cotton appears to be chiefly due the diminution of £933,000 in the total of the exports of Egypt in 1897 as compared with 1896. The imports show an increase of £794,000. The Customs report shows that the manufacture and export of cigarettes continues to increase; over 210,000,000, or 285 tons, were shipped in 1897, of which 108 tons went to the United Kingdom and British possessions, 106 tons to Germany, 22 tons to Austria, and the remainder to 15 other destinations. From this may be gathered to how large an extent Egypt contributes to feeding the universal cigarette craze.

The Fine Cotton Spinners Association of Manchester is absorbing some modern mills in the north of France and some more factories in Lancashire, and in connexion with these extensions will shortly issue further capital to the amount of a million and a half sterling. The English Sewing Cotton Company will shortly issue half a million of its own capital to cover its investment in the American Thread Combination. This issue will be made after, and is quite distinct from, the issue of the American Thread Combination capital.

Although little is yet known of the course of the negotiations for a new Anglo-German treaty of commerce, it may at least be said that there is no evidence of unwillingness on the part of the German Government to accept terms at least as favourable to commercial intercourse between the two countries as those of the Convention which is just about to expire. It is significant that this has been virtually prolonged by a provisional agreement that most-favoured-nation Customs treatment is to be continued on both sides after the 31st instant. Our own acquiescence in this arrangement was a matter of course, since the English tariff is applied equally to the productions of all countries without distinction, and nothing which may happen in the course of the negotiations can affect our settled policy in this matter. On the other hand, it was thought by some persons, when notice was given twelve months ago by the British Government to terminate the present treaty, that Germany, on account of our determination to free the colonies from the engagements of the treaty, would be disposed to retaliate by excluding British productions from her minimum tariff. All that we know so far goes to show that Germany has taken a just view of our decision in the matter. It was simply a logical consequence of the altered constitutional relations between the mother country and the self-governing colonies. No commercial treaty has been entered into by Great Britain within the last twenty years which these colonies have not been free to apply to themselves or not as they might see fit. To terminate and revise the older treaties, the Anglo-German amongst them, which bound the colonies without their express consent was therefore necessary, particularly when Canada desired to be released from the obligations entered into on her behalf. But there are other considerations which, we cannot doubt, have actuated the German Government in agreeing to continue the former treaty, minus its colonial provisions. In spite of the presence of a strong Protectionist tendency, especially amongst the powerful landed interests, the Government of Germany has for several years been much impressed by the necessity of lowering, in the interests of its own people, the Customs barriers which obstruct international trade. This necessity was prominently put forward in an important official statement announcing the commercial treaties concluded by Germany with Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium towards the close of 1891. Attention was drawn to the fact that the manufacturing capacity of the country had far outgrown its home market. It was pointed out that the economic progress of Germany had become dependant upon an enlargement of the foreign demand and that could be effectually secured only by the conclusion of commercial conventions providing for reciprocal reductions of import duties. It was not until some years afterwards, and then only as the result of a tariff war, that Russia was brought within the scope of this scheme of commercial conventions. The good results of the policy of 1891 are now manifest in the remarkable increase of German foreign trade which has followed its adoption. Other causes have, no doubt, had an important share in bringing about this change, but the fact remains that it was made possible by the sagacious policy adopted by the Government nearly seven years ago. There is no reason to believe that the Government holds less firmly now the conviction by which its action was determined at that time. No doubt there are influential classes in Germany who would reverse it if they could, and they have to be reckoned with. They lose no opportunity of thwarting the purpose of the treaties of 1891, but so far as the Administration is concerned—and probably the majority of the people and of the Legislature are in this matter at one with the Administration—opinion is decidedly opposed to any step backward towards Protection.

But the strongest reason for confidence in the conclusion of a new treaty not worse and perhaps rather better than the expiring one is the deep interest of the German Government in the promotion of the foreign trade of their country. It will be no surprise if some reduction be made in the import duties of certain kinds of half-manufactured articles which are largely the raw materials of German industry. German producers of textile fabrics, for example, are hopeful that the finer English cotton yarns may be admitted on easier terms. Any amelioration of this kind will come, however, not from a settled policy favourable to Free Trade, but from a desire to assist particular branches of German industry. On the other hand, it is possible that the "paternal" interest of the Government may induce it to place increased duties upon imports of Canadian produce as an act of retaliation for the denial to German manufactures of the special reduction which after the end of this month will be made in favour of the productions of Great Britain. It is true that such a course would be unjustifiable, for the reduction in question is granted to imports from the United Kingdom, India, and New South Wales, not because these countries are parts of the British Empire, but because their Customs tariffs admit Canadian products without discrimination in favour of home or other producers. But Canadian export are mainly agricultural, and although the quantity sent to Germany is relatively insignificant, the agrarian party, always alert whenever it conceives its interests to be endangered, is likely to exert its great influence in favour of extra duties on the foodstuffs of the Dominion. The German Government has frequently shown great deference to this power, as it did in the adoption of the legislative suppression of the markets for "futures." It may be, however, that discriminatory duties against Canadian produce will not be sanctioned, if for no other reason than that they could do little or no injury to Canadian interests. The rulers of Germany do not hesitate, as we have seen, to carry on a tariff war when anything is to be gained by it, but in the present instance the only result would be to excite useless irritation in Canada. A much wiser course would be to see if such modification of the tariff on Canadian products can be made as will secure to German manufactures in the Dominion the same terms as are shortly to be applied to those of the United Kingdom.

In an article on the "Cotton Situation" contributed to the "Textile American" by Colonel A. B. Shepperson that authority sums up the present position as follows :—Statistically the position of cotton is stronger than at this time in 1895, and prices are 5-8 of a cent lower. They are also 1 3-8 cent. lower than a year ago. The War with Spain has been practically without effect upon the price of cotton anywhere. The price advanced a trifle in Liverpool at the commencement of hostilities, upon the idea that Spanish cruisers would interfere with cotton shipments from this country. The war has really caused no practical interference with our export of cotton. The war rate of insurance on cotton cargoes from our ports to Europe has never been over one-fourth of 1 per cent. (or about 7 cents. per bale), and in some instances as little as one-eighth of 1 per cent. The President of a leading insurance company told me yesterday that he had not heard of the capture of a single bale of cotton by Spanish cruisers or privateers. Spain's cotton manufacturing industry is not important. During last season we exported to Spain only 225,000 bales of cotton, and we have sent to Japan so far this season 200,000 bales (against 61,000 bales for all of last season). For the future it is likely Japan will be a larger buyer of our cotton than Spain. In point of fact, if every cotton mill in Spain should be swept out of existence, together with a goodly portion of the Spanish people along with their mills, I do not think the circumstance would have the least depressing effect on the price of American cotton.

NEW NAMES AND OLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me to draw the attention of the mofussil municipalities to the resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation about the "old relic" and to the inference therefrom that even this august body which the former ought to take as their model has a respect for old things and does not treat a love for archaeology with contempt? The Surat authorities are an instance in point. They have allowed a street-name board containing the name of "Purdhan-Ally"—a name of no mean importance in the annals of the historic city of Surat to be displaced by a new board trumpeting the name of a wealthy Bania who lately acquired some property in the neighbourhood.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 9. N. D. DARU.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code or cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Restrictions on telegrams in Code or Cipher for and from West Indies transiting United States via Key west are removed except for and from offices in Cuba, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams in plain language can now be accepted for Santiago de Cuba via Bermuda and via Galveston, Jamaica, but subject to censure and at sender's risk. Telegrams for other places in Cuba cannot be accepted by these routes.

Telegrams for Havana should be in Spanish or English.

Telegrams for places in Porto Rico other than San Juan cannot be accepted.

Cable Capetown Mossamedas interrupted.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Ponce in Porto Rico subject to censure United States Government.

Bhamo route to China right.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Amoor route interrupted between Tschita and Stretenskoja.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m. on Saturday the 13th instant.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

IN THE FILIPINO ENTRENCHMENTS.

AMERICAN MOVE TO THE FRONT.

A SPECIAL correspondent with the U.S. Army, writing from Cavite, on July 15, says:—Yesterday, the 1st Battalion of the 1st Californian Volunteers received orders to transfer their quarters from Cavite Arsenal to the town of Paranaque, on the opposite shore, and early this morning the men—350 in all—under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Duboce were taken over in *cascoes* or lighters to Bacoor, whence they will have to march into Paranaque. This is the first forward move since the arrival of the American troops, and the Californians are pleased at the prospect of seeing some fighting. Not that they themselves are likely to get into action for some time, but they will be behind the rebel lines, and may have an opportunity of seeing a skirmish with the advanced outposts of the Spanish garrison.

Behind the rebel position we found numerous deserted trenches, abandoned by the Spaniards as they were gradually driven into the city by the *insurrectos*. At the point on the road held by the rebels, there was a heavy embankment or earthwork, preventing further advance in that direction and acting as a substantial shelter from the rapid-firing guns with which the Spaniards sweep the position. All along the road, the tress were pitted by the bullets, and the only shelter we had from the heat of the noon-day sun was the heavy branches of the broken trees. Leaving the roadway, we advanced along the pathways of the fields to the left, stopping finally at the second line of entrenchments, beyond which our escort refused to let us budge. The leader told us he had his instructions, and he was not going to be disgraced by losing any of us. It did not matter if he were shot. He was only an *insurrecto*, and it was his business to expose himself to the Spanish fire; but if he allowed any of us to draw fire and to be wounded or killed, he would be disgraced in the eyes of his colonel. Nearer the walled city, and apparently on the Luneta Battery, there was a large Spanish flag flying proudly.

There was considerable movement within the rebel lines, bodies of twenty or fifty men, fully armed with Mauser rifles and bayonets, going from point to point; and we were informed that a big battle was being planned for Sunday. The rebels complained that, whenever they make a forward movement, Admiral Dewey turns upon them the search-lights of his vessels; and we were asked to tell the Admiral to turn the lights on the Spaniards but not on the insurgents. The road, along which the main advance occurs, is less than 100 yards from the sea. A powerful search-light, therefore, shows up every movement, and it is easy to understand how the light helps or retards the fighting line. When we returned to camp General Anderson was duly informed of the rebel request. While in the trench, our guide explained to us the rebel method of advancing. Each man carries ten or twelve cartridges between the fingers of the left hand, and as he dashes from cover to cover he loads and fires his rifle from the hip. We had noticed that there was a cessation of the heavy night firing, and learned that General Aguinaldo had issued orders not to waste ammunition in useless skirmishing; but to receive the Spaniards with the bayonet if they attempted to recover any of the trenches.

Whilst writing the foregoing we were roused by the sound of field guns on the Manila side, and from the roof of the Arsenal watched a duel between the rebels and the Spaniards in Malate Fort. After a few exchanges, firing ceased.

CAVITE, July 16.

There has been heavy fighting again around Manila, the rebels evidenty attacking the outlying Spanish positions at Tondo on the north sea-front, at Malate on the south sea-front, and in the suburds behind the city. I judge that an attempt is being made to outflank the defenders of the Malate Fort and Powder Magazine. It is certain that the rebels will make no advance on the south side until they have captured the Malate position.

THE POSITION IN MANILA.

SPANISH DECEPTION.

MANILA CITY, July 17.

On Friday the rebels attacked in force the Spanish outposts of Malate, Santa Ana, Santa Mesa, Balic, Balic Gagalanguin. It is said that twenty-thousand rebels engaged in the attack. The Spaniards held all their positions with only fifty killed and wounded, while it is estimated that the rebel losses were four hundred. The rebels tried to rush the trenches, but the Spaniards from their well-protected positions kept up a steady fire, and in a fight lasting several hours repeatedly repulsed the rebel attacks. The rebels renewed the attack this morning, but were again repulsed.

The news of the total loss of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago, brought by the Japanese warship Naniwa, caused a great panic in the city. The near arrival of Admirals Cervera's and Camara's fleets, with reinforcements for the Spaniards, in the Philippines had been announced officially and preached from every pulpit.

The discovery of this fraud will have a bad effect on the Spanish troops, who are already disheartened and consider the game hopelessly lost.

The food supply holds out, though the quality is bad. The pumping station and water-works have been taken by the rebels. The Spaniards still hold tanks, and with the restricted daily supply—the water is turned on for two hours daily—only about a week's supply remains in the tanks.

Aguinaldo has appointed native governors in the provinces and is collecting taxes.—*China Mail.*

MORE REBEL SUCCESSES.

NATIVES ANXIOUS FOR AMERICAN ATTACK.

MANILA CITY, July 14.

There is little change in the position of affairs here. The Spaniards still hold outlying forts, and the rebels make sham attacks to draw the Spanish fire and cause waste of ammunition. Food is scarce and very bad. The rebels captured the steamer Campania de Filipinas, loaded with tobacco.

Colonel Iboleon, of 73rd Native Regiment, was killed, Captain Bello, of the same regiment badly wounded, and remainder of the regiment made prisoners by the rebels in the province of Tayabas. The natives drunk with their recent successes evince signs of haughty independence, and will require to be ruled by a firm hand. The Spaniards have made a very feeble resistance in the provinces, large detachments succumbing to inferior and badly armed native forces.

It appears that General Monet's Spanish troops mutinied, while his native troops remained loyal. General Monet is still in Manila and the Spanish authorities have as yet taken no steps against him.

The natives are anxiously awaiting the attack of the American fleet on the city, when they will close in upon Manila on the land side. Should the assault upon the city be by land only, there will be great loss of life.

THE RECENT ACTS OF GERMAN CRUISERS.

Admiral Dewey is now exercising a stricter blockade at Manila and merchant vessels are now precluded from entering the port. The German cruiser Irene was hauled up rather smartly sevaral days ago by the McCulloch for having passed Mariveles. The cruiser ignored a signal to stop and the McCulloch sent a shell across her bows.

It is reported that Admiral Dewey sent his Flag Lieutenant to the Commander of the German squadron calling attention to several acts of German vessels not authorized by international law or naval custom. Admiral Diederichs sent his Flag Lieutenant to the American Admiral with an explanation that the acts had been done without his knowledge. It is said that the German Admiral complained to Admiral Dewey that the McCulloch showed unnecessary severity in overhauling the German cruiser Irene, and Admiral Dewey replied that his officers had done only what was proper and that they would continue to enforce the laws and customs usually applicable in time of war.

THE SITUATION AT SUBIC BAY.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR FOREIGNERS IN MANILA.

CAVITE, July 12, 1898.

The situation, political and military, has undergone little change. When I arrived, there was considerable inquietude over the reported action of the Germans at Subic Bay, but however, injudicious in some eyes the German conduct may have been since the blockade of Manila, I am inclined to believe the Subic incident has been exaggerated.

So far as I have been able to discover, the following appear to be the facts. At the head of the Bay, the town of Subic is built in a situation similar in some respects to Manila. To prevent approach by sea, the Spanish garrison had laid down mines; but the Filipinos, possessed now of several fine coasting steamers, succeeded in lifting these mines, and used the material to dislodge the Spaniards from Subic. Under cover of night, the Spaniards escaped to the Island Grande in the Bay, where they prepared for final resistance. To add to the horror of the situation, the native crew of an armed launch mutinied and murdered their officers, and hoisted the Filipino flag on board. The German cruiser Irene was in the Bay, and we are advised that her commander informed the Filipino commander that he must not attack the Island and must haul down his flag either in the launch or on the mainland. This statement must be taken with reserve. If it is true that appears to be the sole fact on which the somewhat sensational stories of German interference have been based.

The U. S. cruisers **Raleigh** (Capt. Walker) and **Concord** (Capt. Coghlan) were detached by Admiral Dewey to investigate and report on the situation at Subic. Upon their arrival on the 7th inst., the Irene steamed out of the Bay, and proceeded to Mariveles where she and the Kaiserin Augusta were lying, with two colliers, when we arrived from Hongkong.

As they sailed up the Bay, the American ships fired a few 6 pdr. shots at the island, and the Raleigh dropped two 5-inch shells into a redoubt. There was no response. One of the shells went through the roof of one of the Spanish buildings, and the garrison came out into view waving white flags and garments.

The **Raleigh** and Concord returned to Manila, and coaled to be ready for any future emergency. There is an allegation that the Germans have been landing from the warships into Manila quantities of stores and provisions altogether out of proportion to the needs of the German Consul and the few Germans ashore. Admiral Dewey is naturally much displeased, and there is every likelihood, now that he has declared a closer blockade, that he will station a couple of his cruisers between the foreign men-of-war and the city and that he will prevent the landing of anything whatever without the express permission of himself or his delegated representative. Admiral Dewey, in consequence of the conduct of the Germans, is also determined to restrict the movement of launches and boats in the Bay, and you already know that he sent the Esmeralda away empty. She had come over for another consignment of refugees, but was refused permission, and sailed on the 8th inst, it is belived for Iloilo.

There is fighting almost continuously ashore between the rebels and the Spaniards, Nothing serious has resulted. Big fires on the South and North outskirts of Manila have taken place, but whether the work of the rebels or of the garrison, who may wish to burn down anything that could afford cover for an attacking force, we are unable to say. General Aguinaldo has moved out of Cavite to make room for the American reinforcements, and we expect that all the natives will be moved out ultimately in order that the houses may be available for the troops. Brigadier-General Riego de Dios is in command of the Insurgent interests in Cavite. At present none of the men are under canvas. The Spanish prisoners, of whom there must be at least 2000, are being taken out to the provincial towns behind Cavite.

ARRIVAL OF SECOND CONVOY OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT MALATE.

Cavite, July, 17.

There was a heavy battle at Malate last night. The insurgents made a strong attempt to carry the fortifications, but were repulsed by the Spaniards, who poured in a heavy fire from the rapid-firing guns. While it lasted the rifle fusilade was tremendous. The fight was renewed this morning, field pieces being used on both sides, and judging from what I know of the country I gather that the rebels had driven in the Spanish left at Malate and were isolating the magazine. Should this surmise prove correct the fate of the magazine is sealed, and there is nothing now between the rebels and the walled city except the Luneta battery, which may be made untenable, unless the city guns can prevent the rebel advance through Malate and Ermita.

The Boston arrived this morning convoying transports, Senator Colon and Ze dandia, the remaining ships of the second expedition. The total strength of the American force is now over 7000.

THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

A CANTON Correspondent, on July 15th writes:—The exodus from Wuchow on account of the rebellion and the threatened attack on the city still continues, and it is reported that now all the better class Chinese are preparing to leave the place. The Wuchow Prefect has issued a notification exhorting the people to persue their trades and avocations peacefully and not to listen to any fasle rumours that are being circulated by evil disposed persons. At the same time he has ordered all the gates of the city to be kept closed day and night, with only sufficiently large opening left in the daytime to allow one person to pass at a time.

The day before yesterday while the Customs Officers were searching on board a steamer at Wuchow, they discovered over a hundred catties of gunpowder in the boxes of a couple of passengers. On being questioned the men admitted that the powder belonged to them and stated that it was intended for their friends in Wuchow, who were waiting an opportunity to rise and join the rebels.

It is rumoured in Canton that the rebellion if being conducted by Yeong Ku Wan's lieutenants, and it is further asserted that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is amongst the rebels and is directing operations in persons, while it is said that important men of the New China Party are assembling from all parts of the world.

The rebels are only against the Manchas and the Mandarins, and, as they appear to be humane in their treatment of the country people, it is evident that the movement is well organised and under capable leaders. What will be the result and extent of the revolution time alone can tell.

It is whispered that it is the intention of the new Government to obtain the support of great Britain and Japan, and as the Government will be constituted of westernised Chinese and progressive men from the Provinces the information may contain a certain grain of truth. Should the rebellion really succeed it would be a chance for Great Britain to uphold her "open door" policy and of course the new regime would have to guarantee the payment of existing loans.

A PACIFYING PROCLAMATION.

General Chow, Namhol Magistrate Tung, and Pun Yui Magistrate Pui jointly issue the following proclamation to put a stop to all false rumours and to calm the fears of the people:—

"Whereas in the district of Yung Yuen and its surroundings the local banditti recently availed themselves of a certain pretext to raise a rebellion and to rob the cities. His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs accordingly ordered his brave soldiers to proceed to the scene of the disturbance and to arrest and punish the delinquents. No sooner did our great army appear than the thieves and robbers took to their heels and fled showing that there was no difficulty in nipping the rebellion in the bud. The disturbances in the vicinity of Pak Low have been subdued and the banditti driven away. The districts of Wat Lam, Pok Pak and other points have not been beseiged by them.

As the City of Canton is so far from the prefecture of Ko Chow and Tin Pak, there is no fear of the banditti ever coming here. We have repeatedly received tidings from Ko Chow saying that business is proceeding as usual and that the people are not at all disturbed. But the temperament of the people of Canton is so fickle that of late some evil-disposed persons have without the least foundation invented lies to delude them by saying that that the rebels are on their way to Canton. The foreign and Chinese newspapers say that the rebels have taken Ko Chow, Tin Pak and other places.

These and all other things the newspapers say are lies and false rumours without foundation. For fear that the minds of the people would be disturbed so that they cannot live peacefully and for fear also that some evil disposed persons should make use of some pretext to create disturbances in the City. We have, besides giving orders for private enquiry and arrests caused this proclamation to be published. Let the labourers, merchants, soldiers and people in and out side of the city of Canton be informed it was the wicked banditti of Kwang-si who stirred it up the trouble under a certain pretext no soonerdid our great army arrive at the scene of trouble than they were swept off and tranquility restored. They dare not show themselves again to give trouble. All those places within the boundaries of Canton are well guarded so as to keep the peace. Ye all must peacably pursue your callings and listen not to false rumour, or get frightened. Let those who spread any such false rumour be summoned and arrested, and be punished severely without any show of leniency. Let all tremblingly obey this special proclamation."

Various accounts have been published with reference to the rebellion in Kwangsi. Soldiers have been taken up to Wuchow in boats towed by steam launches. They were stationed there to protect the place. In the river at Wuchow numberless dead bodies were found floating, men and women, old and young, carried down the river and some dead bodies have been found floating in the river at Canton. They were mutilated corpses without heads, some without arms or legs. Charitable institutions sent men to pick them up and buried them; each day 3 or 4 corpses have been picked up. The Chinese have a saying "it is better to be a dog in time of peace than be a man in time of war."

On the 14th inst, 17 criminals were removed from the prisons of Nam-Hol and Pur-Yue and executed on the Public execution ground. The hands and feet of the condemned were tied and they were carried in baskets to the execution ground under the guard of "braves."

As already reported in the Chinese newspapers in the case the "clan fight between Chow-and-Tsea over the right of using a certain water course in which two men were arrested and imprisoned the elders of the village were ordered to make enquiry and on the 15th inst, the Pun-Yue Magistrate went personally to make an examination of the water course.

Seven Chinese suspected of being rebels have been caught. They started from Canton and put themselves off as salt merchants or dealers. On their way to Sai Ning district the villagers suspected them and asked where they were going. They said they were going to Kwang Ping. The villagers collected a large crowd and searched their baskets and boxes and in them found gunpowder in the lower part, and the tops were covered over with salt. They seized hold of them and handed them to the authorities of Sai Ning to be punished.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy none but Rowlands.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CHINESE RAILWAY QUESTION.

DR. DUDGEON ON BRITISH APATHY.

REUTER'S representative has had a third interview with Dr. J. Dudgeon of Pekin, the matter under discussion being the present position of the railway question in China.

Dr. Dudgeon said: "Politically, financially, and commercially there is no subject of greater importance than the railway question in China. Russia, France, and Germany with their political intrigues and aspirations are making it a political question, and the great difficulty is that Great Britain persists in regarding it only from a commercial standpoint, without reference to the political aims of her opponents, much less to her own. The British Government, is priding itself on having obtained from China the promise of the non alienation of the Yangtse Valley with its teeming population and waterways extending over at least eight provinces on both bank of the river. If we have really secured this I have no hesitation in saying that all the concessions made to Russia, Germany, or France, up to the present moment, sink into comparative insignificance. But what I want to point out is that, unless we exercise the greatest care we shall lose this concession entirely. As a fact, we have at the present moment all but relinquished it to our opponents. By the concession of the Pekin-Hankau Railway to Belgium supported by Russia and France, the Great Trunk Railway, running south-west from the month of the Yangtse, is gone. The effort of the German Minister to secure the Tientsin Chin Kiang line is a bold move to the lucrative trade with Shanghai and the mouth of the Yangtse, and all that remains now is for France to come from the south and to join her line from Tongking with the Russian terminus at Hankau. Our ruin will then be complete, and the promised non-alienation of the Yangtse would not be worth the paper upon which it is written. This fact is staring us plainly in the face at this moment and demands immediate attention. The British Minister should be authorised by his Government to resist even at the cost of war the construction of any line south of the Yellow River, thus leaving the Yangtse intact. Britishers are not allowed any concessions within the sphere of influence of the three Powers. Why should they be allowed to have rights in ours? With this introduction we will proceed to review the general railway position in China.

"The first railway constructed in China was the little line from Shanghai to Wusung. This was many years ago, and the lines were afterwards torn up and removed to Formosa. The concession for this line was given to the Shanghai merchants on the understanding that it was to be a horse tramway, and in this matter we were a little too premature in laying it down for locomotives, with the result that the Chinese, not being prepared for the steam engine destroyed the work. The next line was the North China coal railway from Tientsin to Kaping for the development of the coalfields, and this still exists and has been working with great success. Next followed the extension to Shanhaikwan and beyond, which has not been paying, chiefly owing to the fact that there is no proper terminus and also by reason of official mismanagement and corruption. next followed the Tientsin line to Tangku, on the north bank of the Picho. Last year the Tientsin-Pekin line was opened and this is proving an enormous success both in passenger and goods traffic, and has encouraged the Chinese to further prosecute the railway system. The first section of the Pekin-Hankau line from the capital to Pauting (the provincial capital) has also been constructed, but it is not yet in complete working order. These lines constitute the Imperial railways of North China, and they are governed by the officials, of whom Hu has been appointed director, while Shang administers the lines to be constructed south of the Yellow River.

"The next railway move was that provided for in the Cassini Convention for the so-called Easter Chinese Railway crossing Manchuria from west to east, and forming a section of the Siberian line. This railway was negotiated by the Russian Bank, and the late Chinese Minister at St. Peterburg is its nominal director; its officers are in the bank premises at Pekin and the works are just now commencing. In May, 1897, Prince Ouktomski requested permission from the Yamen to build the line running through Manchuria to the south connecting Kirin with Mukden, Neuchwang, and Port Arthur. That was done with the hope of ultimately securing an ice-free port on the Yellow Sea for the Siberian railway terminus. This the Yamen refused on account of the importance of the Manchurian lines tapping the home of the dynasty Director Hu sought to obtain possession of the Shanhaikuan line with a view to its further extension into Manchuria. Director Sheng wished to withdraw from this undertaking, the line being out of his district under the new arrangement, and as it did not pay he was willing to sell it for nine million taels, this including the material for its extension and a harbour in the Gulf of Leotong, with a large area of land around the harbour. Hu perceiving this advantage paid a censor to memorialise the throne in his favour, this was done with success. Director Hu is pro-British, and in close contact with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

"In the meantime a Manchurian official in combination with a British syndicate had secured the construction of the Manchurian lines of 700 miles long from Chinchow to Neuchwang, thence south to Port Arthur, and from Neuchwang north to Mukden and Kirin, with concessions of coal mining along the route, the erection of cotton factories, the establishment of a mint and bank, with possible gold mining later on. No doubt it will be a matter of great surprise to most English readers to know that the line connecting Port Arthur with the Siberian railway, the acquisition of which by Russia is regarded as one of her greatest *coups* was actually granted by Imperial edict last summer to what was practically a British syndicate, but, owing to the want of financial support in London, and the failure of those who ought to have known better to realise its political importance, the line has passed into the hands of Russia. Hu demanded proof of the existence of the necessary capital to construct the line, which was not forthcoming. This has been the crux of the whole railway question in China. The Chinese Government insists upon the "bona fide" existence of capital before granting concessions, although in this particular case Chinese credits had been forthcoming to a certain extent, but on investigation by Hu, had proved illusory. With the Chinese Government the method is first capital and then concessions, being the reverse of financial procedure in the West. Other conditions annexed to the edicts were that no foreign money should be invested, and that there should be, except in certain well-defined proportions, no foreign shareholders. The Chinese Government are most unwilling to grant railway concessions to foreigners, being afraid of ultimate territorial occupation and political complications.

"The Russian gauge in Manchuria being wider than the existing lines south was likely to isolate the railways of North China from Manchuria, and while rendering the transport of Russian troops into North China easy made the transport of Chinese troops to the north inpossible. This change of gauge, has, I pointed out to the Government, was one of the most suspicious articles in the convention, and implied the possible future absorption of Manchuria by Russia. Russia has now received what she sought and the line from Port Arthur to Kirin is now in her hands. Owing to a little dispute which is still in progress the further extension of the Shanhaikwan line to Chinchow and Neuchwang with the aid of funds supplied by the Hongkong Bank is not yet settled Russia is at this moment protesting against its construction, as being opposed to the terms of the secret treaty, but it is to be hoped that the British Minister will insist upon the terms of the preliminary contract being ratified. This is the position of the Manchuria railway question at this moment."

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,18,000	1,70,000	4,000	2,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	70	102	2	174
For previous 2 weeks of half-year.	2,84,000	5,15,000	9,000	8,08,000
Total for 3 weeks	4,02,000	6.85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,837	1,36,874	2,933	2,51,644
Per mile of Ry. do.	55	93	2	150
Total to corresponding date do.	3,55,877	6,97,147	23,732	10,76,756

Increase for the week ....Rs. 40,356

Ditto to date .... " 23,244

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th July, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,27,102	Rs. 2,91,354	Rs. 5,636	Rs. 4,27,152
corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,16,118

Increase .... Rs. 11,034

THE RIOTS IN THE FRENCH CONCESSION AT SHANGHAI.

RESISTANCE CHECKED.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Shanghai on 18th July, says:—Early on Saturday morning a landing party from the French cruiser "l'Eclaireur" marched up to the Ningpo Joss House and took possession, on behalf of the French Municipality, of the vacant piece of ground opposite the Ningpo Joss House on the west side of the Rue Paliko and the south of the Rue de Ningpo. The French Municipality, supported by Count de Bezaure, the Consul-General, are acting on the principle that if a foreigner requires land "on the Concession belonging to Chinese, he has the right to buy it, and they are prepared to pay the owners the assessed value for it. The land is wanted for a School, a Hospital, and possibly an Abattoir, all institutions for the benefit of the Chinese residents in the Concession and its vicinity. No trouble was experienced on Saturday morning, because care had been taken to have a sufficient force at hand to preserve order. It is intended hereafter to take possession of the Ningpo Joss House itself on the same terms, and the much-required extension of the Rue de Ningpo to the quei de la Breche will then be made by the Municipality. It will be found duly marked on map in our "Desk Hong List," but it has as yet no existence except on paper.

Our readers will be aware of the fact that the French Municipal Council six months ago notified the native authorities that it was their intention to efface the existence of what is known as

THE NINGPO JOSS HOUSE

near the Rue du Consulat. Every facility, and indeed encouragement, was offered to the parties interested to remove coffins or bodies, which it has been the disgraceful custom to deposit in the area named, pending removal to the parish or district in which the departed were born, but the notification was disregarded. Saturday, however, was the last day and our friends in the Concession resolving to take no half measures set about the task of obliterating what has been held to be a pestilence-breeding institution. The serious results of their summary action we do not for a moment think were anticipated, but it is sufficient to say that they carried their point.

Commencing at six o'clock on Saturday a large gang of men in the employ of the French Municipality entered upon the work of demolition; and portions of the walls surrounding the cemetery were razed in the course of less than half-an hour. It was then that the natives realized that earnestness was the keystone of the Frenchmen's action, and large and angry crowds of Chinese gathered vituperating, and questioning the foreigners right to interfere with their ancient usages. The filthy moat separating the city from the French town had its Chinese bank lined with a frenzied mob whilst the walls were alive with screaming-vengeance-vowing strangers at the shrine of Hygeia, and only consistent in their superstition. Still the work progressed, but the Council, prepared for any contingency, had the whole of their police, native and foreign, close at hand whilst a detachment of eighty odd men, fully armed and equipped, from the French cruiser l'Eclaireur landed to assist in case of any outbreak, with fifty men from the Messageries' steamer Oceanien. As the morning wore on it was evident that trouble was in store. Shouting and idle threats gave place to stone throwing, initiated, we were informed, by boys from the city wall. This example of

MOB WARFARE

was taken up by others, and gangs of ruffianly rowdies on the French side of the ditch, as well as across, hurled missiles of the most dangerous kind at the police and workmen. A crowd inside the Joss House numbering some hundreds of men had to be cleared by the sailors at the point of the bayonet, two of them having commenced to harangue the crowd in terms which were considered as inciting to riot. What was actually said, however, is not known, but the authorities deemed it right to disperse the crowd and the whole were bundled into the open and the streets cleared. Crying and dismal wailing predominated as the work continued and stone-throwing was again indulged in, this time to a more serious extent than before. The police, though armed, charged the mob with truncheons and three of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the Police Station, from whence they will be arraigned before the Mixed Court magistrate.

Shortly before noon the Taotai was informed of the contretemps and that the mob would be fired on, and he at once, rising to the occasion, detailed troops for duty on the city walls and his own special gendarmeric for service on the Defence Creek Bridges. This action had apparently a salutary effect and for some time a species of quietude prevailed, although the crowd distributed themself into small angry groups with looks and mutterings indicative of thunder. They were not allowed to come near the Joss House, the police and blue jackets patrolling the streets at within call distances and moving them along with dogged persistency. The French Volunteers were summoned and ordered to be ready in case of need, whilst many civilians offered themselves for service should additional help be required. The French Municipal Hall, Consulate, and other public buildings were guarded at the point of the bayonet.

In the afternoon the streets became even more crowded than in the early morning and it was impossible to check the influx, the greater part presumably coming from the City—dirty, unwashed hordes and nothing more. The Rue Palikao and other streets abutting on to the end of the Concession were particularly crowded and indignation was everywhere rampant. The ends of most the streets were protected by the police and marines, and foreigners were only permitted to enter at their own risk. The news of the disturbance naturally

SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE

in a small place like Shanghai and many English men and foreigners ventured into the Concession just for a 'look-see.' The danger of this action was apparently over looked, for to the infuriated mob gathered there every foreigner must be French. Mr. T. W. Kingsmill, the well-known land agent and surveyor, drove through the crowd and was struck on the head by a large stone, whilst some time later, Mr A. Korff, of Messrs. Melchers and Co., was also attacked and somewhat seriously injured by a stone. One of the rioters flung a huge chunk of brick or a tile at an Englishman which only just missed its mark, whilst stones were freely directed against any foreigner that chanced to appear upon the scene.

In the evening a spirit of disorder prevailed and the police, aided by the sailors, Volunteers, and members of the fire brigade, kept an active vigil, rumours that the rioters intended firing the Concession having gained currency. Screeching and howling were freely indulged in but no attempt was made a violence. With the dawn, however, aggressiveness was resumed in a more serious form and it at once became evident that drastic measure would have tobe resorted to. Shortly after eight o'clock the rioters made a raid on the police station at Namtao and succeeded in pulling down portion of the wall. Things reached such a pass, the rioters throwing stones and arming themselves with bamboos, that the sailors had to fire on the mob, four or five being killed and several wounded, Subsequently the mob were again fired on with fatal results, it being estimated that altogether some

FIFTEEN LOST THEIR LIVES

in addition to many wounded. On Saturday after noon it should be added that one of the more prominent rioters was wounded in the eye with a bayonet, his injuries having since terminated fatally.

After the firing consternation prevailed among the Chinese and some surprise was expressed at the decided action taken by the French as, although every warning was given, and they were told what to expect, they apparently did not think the threats would be carried out. The police station yesterday afternoon was rigidly guarded and a barricade formed of large bales of cotton blocked the bridge over the creek at the extreme limit of the Concession. One of our representatives made a complete tour of the Concession yesterday, and by the courtesy of the French officials was allowed to pass the sentries at the more important points. Machine guns were mounted in the station yard in view of possibilities and the police and marines were all fully armed and accoutred. Looking over the barricade one could see the crowd of angry natives surveying the scene, but at the same time they were making no demonstration. Continuing along the Creek the dead body of a young and well-dressed Chinaman lay festering in the hot July sun under the city wall, uncared for and seemingly unowned. In the course of a conversation with a Ningpo man we were told that the majority of those killed had taken no active part in the disturbance and the young man just referred to appeared to have lost his life from a stray bullet. The other bodies are, we understand in the custody of relatives and include that of a decrepit old woman who could never have been accused of violence. Such, however, are the decrees of Fate, the innocent too frequently suffering for the guilty.

At the French Municipal Police Station separated only by a narrow creek from the famous Joss House a strong contingent of Police and sailors was on duty. A rope had been stretched across the bridge, a big crowd of Chinese having formed up. They were, however, prevented from crossing. The French Municipal Hall was guarded by Volunteers, whilst 150 sailors from the Italian cruiser Marco Polo, who arrived in the Normand from Woosung at 1-30 p.m., were most hospitably cared for at the French Consulate-General. Throughout the afternoon order was maintained, though it was more than evident more trouble was in store.

It is asserted on reliable authority that Ningpo men in the employ of foreigners have received orders to quit the service, forthwith. In almost every case the order was obeyed, the few individuals who refused the demand being chastised and in some cases brutally assaulted. Some thousand of

NATIVES HAVE LEFT THE CONCESSION

and yesterday afternoon any number of them were to be seen carrying their furniture and property to the Hongkew district. As an exemplification of the truth of the old adage that it is and ill wind that blows good to nobody the wheelbarrow coolies were having a good time. Almost every house in the concession (that is tenanted by Chinese) was closed or closing and business was at a complete stand. Only a few chow-chow shops were open and whole streets had the shutters of the premises up.

Up to midnight last night there was no recurrence of the morning's rioting, although every reparation had been made for coping with any disturbance that might arise. There were altogether on duty 150 men from the Marco Polo, 90 from the Eclaireur, 50 Police, and 110 Volunteers, in addition to a number of civilians ready to be called on at a moment's notice. The bridges over the Yankingpang were held by fully armed Sikh police. The official return by the French of those killed is thirteen, but it is known that several of the wounded carried away by Chinese friends have succumbed. The natives, however, vouchsafed no information on this point.

It may be mentioned that twenty-nine sufferers from gunshot wounds were brought to the Shantung Road Hospital, one, who subsequently died from a terrible wound in the throat, having been shot while looking on from his verandah.

The Ningpo Joss House was established by the members of the Ningpo prefecture doing business in Shanghai in the reign of Kia Ching very nearly one hundred years ago. In 1874 the then French Consul-General tried to make a road through the Joss House compound, but this brought out an immense mob of Ningpoese who prevented the accomplishment of the road. The united efforts of the then Taotai Shen and the Shanghai magistrate, Yeh, after long conferences with the French Consul-General, succeeded in obtaining from the latter a proclamation in Chinese and French to the effect that the Ningpo Joss House was to be recognised as

THE PROPERTY OF THE NINGPO GUILD

for ever. Armed with this document the Ningpo community here (by this term is meant all who hail from the prefecture of Ningpo) claim that the French have broken faith with them. Yesterday, all shops in the three foreign settlements owned by Ningpoese were called upon to go on strike and close their doors, but those north of the Yangkingpang, while supposed to obey this order of their guild, closed all but one of their doors, and did business as usual. Some houses failing to do this were visited by a company of Ningpoese, who upon commencing to smash the furniture and goods of the recalcitrant shopmen soon forced the latter to obey orders. In further obedience to orders resulting from a conference of the principal Ningpo gentry and merchants in Shanghai and a whole mob of their fellow provincials in a large house in an alley off the Peking Road in the Settlement yesterday morning, each shop or householder hailing from Ningpo prefecture was to furnish two men to assist the others who had already volunteered to hold the Joss House compound against the French.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

WARSHIPS IN THE FAR EAST.

AT the present time the appended statement of the British and foreign warships on the China station is more than usually interesting:—

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

Name.	Description.	Ts.	Gs.	I H P
Alacrity	despatch-vessel	1700	10	3000
Algerine	sloop	1050	6	1835
Archer	cruiser, 3rd class	1770	6	3500
Barfleur	battleship, 1st class	10500	14	13000
Bonaventure	cruiser, 2nd class	4360	10	9000
Centurion*	battleship, 1st class	10500	14	13000
Daphne	sloop	1150	8	2000
Esk	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	2	200
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000
Firebrand	gunboat, 2nd class	455	2	360
Gibraltar	cruiser, 1st class	7700	12	12000
Grafton**	cruiser, 1st class	7350	12	12000
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	260	6	4000
Hermione	cruiser, 2nd class	4360	10	9000
Humber	storeship	1640	..	800
Immortalite	armoured cruiser, 1st class	5600	12	8500
Iphigenia	cruiser, 2nd class	3600	8	9000
Linnet	gunboat, 2nd class	756	2	870
Narcissus	armoured cruiser, 1st class	5600	12	8500
Peacock	gunboat 1st class	750	6	1200
Phoenix	sloop	1050	6	1400
Pigmy	gunboat, 1st class	750	6	1200
Plover	gunboat, 1st class	755	6	1200
Powerful	cruiser, 1st class	14200	14	25000
Rattler	gunboat, 1st class	715	6	1200
Redpole	gunboat, 1st class	805	6	1200
Swift	gun-vessel, 2nd class	756	2	870
Tamar	receiving ship	2047	..	...
Tweed	g-bt. 3rd class coast defence	363	2	200
Undaunted	armoured cruiser, 1st class	5600	12	8500
Victorious	battleship, 1st class	14900	16	12000
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	..	...
Whiting	torpedo destroyer	260	6	4000
Wivorn	coast defence ship, armoured	2750	4	1000

Torpedo Boats in Reserve Nos. 8, 20, 35, 36, 37 and 55, first class, and 3 second class boats.

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir E H Seymour, K. C. B.

** Flagship of Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald.

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Nane.	Flag and Description.	Ts.	Gs.	H P
Aspic	French gunboat	475	3	450
Bayard	French flagship	6500	12	4500
Bruix	French cruiser	...	...	...
Descartes	French cruiser	4000	14	8500
Eclaireur	French cruiser	1658	8	2050
Jean Bart	French cruiser	...	..	...
Leon	French gunboat	...	..	...
Pascal	French cruiser	3988	14	8500
Surprise	French gunboat	624	2	900
Vauban	French flagship	...	...	...
Aroona	German cruiser	1640	8	2930
Cormeran	German cruiser	1640	8	2900
Deutschland	German ironclad	8000	...	8000
Geflon	German 2nd class cruiser	4109	10	9000
Irene	German cruiser	4200	8	2930
Kaiser	German flagship	7677	15	5700
Kaiserin Augusta	German cruiser	6331	20	14000
Princess Wilhelm	German cruiser	4400	12	8000
Marco Polo	Italian cruiser	1487	...	...
Liberal	Portuguese gunboat	400	3	400
Admiral Kornieloff	Russian cruiser	5500	16	9000
Aleout	Russian gunboat	810	2	730
Bobre	Russian sloop	950	2	1150
Dimitri Donskoi	Russian cruiser	6000	16	7000
Gaidamak	Russian gunboat	500	9	3500
Gremiatchy	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000
Korejetz	Russian sloop	1200	9	2150
Kreiser	Russian sloop	1542	2	1800
Mandshur	Russian sloop	1200	3	1400
Navarin	Russian 2nd class battle-ship	10,000	4	..
Otvajny	Russian gunboat	1490	2	2000
Pamiat Azova	Russian cruiser	6000	15	8000
Rossia	Russian cruiser	12200	...	...
Rurik	Russian flagship	10923	26	13250
Silatch	Russian gunboat	950	2	1125
Sissoi Veliky	Russian 2nd class battle-ship	10000	14	8500
Sivootch	Russian cruiser	950	2	1120
Vladimir Monomach	Russian armoured cruiser	6000	16	7000
Vsadnik	Russian gunboat	500	11	3500
Zabijaka	Russian cruiser	1230	6	1194
Baltimore	U S cruiser	4000	21	...
Boston	U S cruiser	3000	8	3700
Concord	U S cruiser	1700	6	3405
Hugh McCulloch	U S gunboat	827	...	...
Monocacy	U S sloop	1370	6	850
Olympia	U S flagship	5800	14	17333
Petrel	U S gunboat	892	4	1092
Raleigh	U S cruiser	3200	11	10000

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 26th July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 2nd August, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	July 26. Rs.	A.	P.	Aug. 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,96,825	9	2	2,07,68,054	12	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,08,42,559	5	2	5,30,82,370	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,38,496	12	6	2,51,478	14	3
Sandries	23,29,054	0	10	23,71,289	7	0
Rs.	10,17,56,935	11	8	10,53,23,193	9	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	33,36,837	0	0	33,20,385	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	70,43,694	0	0	70,43,694	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,62,26,122	0	5	1,53,27,413	9	6
Accounts of Credit do.	2,19,76,233	13	8	2,21,88,323	1	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,56,83,801	10	9	1,55,91,108	1	7
Balances with other Banks	2,69,625	6	3	2,82,834	15	8
Bullion	2,199	15	1	1,497	11	0
Dead Stock	13,17,063	15	8	13,17,474	5	11
Stamps	9,785	15	3	10,082	4	6
Sundries	16,88,368	12	3	16,62,309	8	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,77,76,203	9	3	2,04,81,404	2	3
Do. at Branches	1,58,20,979	9	1	1,79,93,636	14	1
Rs.	10,17,56,935	11	8	10,53,23,193	9	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 2nd August, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,92,932	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,64,162	Inc.
Other Deposits	22,39,811	do.
Post Bills	12,982	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,16,452	Dec.
Loans	8,98,679	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,12,069	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,396	do.
Cash at Head Office	27,08,201	do.
Cash at Branches	21,72,657	do.

To edit the Story of Marco Polo for young readers was a happy idea. The Story also announced by Mr. Murray, is edited by Mr. N. Brooks, and contains many illustrations. The chapters on the sea of sand and its marvels, the city of Samarcand, the Old Man of the Mountain, Jenghiz Khan and Prester John, Chinese conjurors, Kublai Khan's palace, the Yellow River, the mythical roc, and the rest, will delight the youthful imagination.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S ACCIDENT.

SURGICAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE.

F. R. C. S. write to a Home paper:—The difficulty which has always confronted surgeons in the treatment of fracture of the patella is to secure bony union of the severed parts. No sooner does the fracture take place than the strong extensor muscles of the front of the thigh, which are inserted into the upper part of the bone drag the upper fragment far away from the lower one—assuming the line of fracture to be transverse—and thus as much as several inches may in some cases intervene between the two, of course, rendering it impossible for close apposition of the fractured surfaces under ordinary circumstances to be brought about. The fact that this is the case explains the curious multiplicity of the splints, devises, and apparatus introduced for the purpose of trying to approximate the fragments in the treatment of fracture of the patella. Surgical textbooks abound with diagrams and descriptions of what has been attempted in this direction. The importance of the case is that unless bony union is obtained, or at all events close apposition of the fragments, the usefulness of the injured limb is much curtailed, obviously because the extensor muscles are largely deprived of their firm basis of insertion. The surgeon, therefore, aware of this fact, does his utmost to bring the fragments together. Sometimes he succeeds by the use of special apparatus in making the apposition almost perfect, and then there ensues what is known as fibrous union, that is, the union of the severed parts by means of fibrous tissue. The immediate results of this are occasionally exceedingly satisfactory, and for a time almost as good as if bony union had occurred. But unfortunately the fibrous tissue is not always equal to the strain imposed upon it, and so it may happen that the new tissue "gives" and lengthens out, and thus is brought about a more or less wide separation of the fragments, with which, of course, is associated a corresponding degree of loss of function of the affected limb.

A further drawback arising from this condition of affairs is the unprotected state in which the knee joint is left by the absence of a perfect patella. Undeniably part of the duty discharged by the patella is to protect the important articulation over which Nature has placed it. The common term, therefore, "knee cap," usually applied to it aptly describes its function in this respect. With the patella absent, there is practically nothing else left than integument to cover the knee joint, and exposed as the joint is so frequently to injury, this condition of things cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

But fracture of the patella is not only a serious injury, in consequence of the failure to secure bony union, but it also involves a prolonged and tedious confinement in the recumbent position, when efforts are made to bring the fragments together by means of splints or fixed apparatus. Even then, after all the most careful adjustment of the parts, the result may be entirely unsatisfactory. Hence, in view of these facts, surgeons have naturally sought further afield in regard to the treatment of this injury, and for some years now the practice of suturing the fragments with silver wire directly after the accident has been frequently and most successfully followed. More than fifty years ago this method was recommended and practised by an American surgeon named Rhea Barton, but inasmuch as the ghastly results of two deaths in five cases occurred, the operation was very properly abandoned. However, with the introduction of the principles of antisepticism the scene in this regard at once underwent a change for the better. Lord Lister became a warm advocate of the suturing method and it has since been many times successfully carried out. The result, however, altogether depends upon the capacity of the operating surgeon to maintain the asepticity of the operation, and no surgeon who has not proved himself to be a thorough aseptic operator would be justified in opening a healthy knee joint for the purpose of suturing a broken patella. This, of course, is the risk of the procedure. It is not needful to discuss here the untoward results which would be likely to occur if suppuration followed the operation. Sufficient, however, to say that the patient's condition under these circumstances could not fail to be much worse than if he had never submitted to it. The result, then, is largely, if not entirely, a question of antiseptics and asepticity, and this has come to be so generally recognised by surgeons that only those will undertake the operation who have thorough confidence in their methods, and who have been able to prove by their results, that their confidence in themselves is justified. An interesting case of the success of this operation was recently recorded by a London surgeon. A man fell and broke his right patella in 1891, and the bone was successfully wired. In the middle of 1897 he fell again, and this time broke his left patella, and again successful wiring was carried out, enabling the man to resume his employment as a gas employee. At the end, however, of last year, he unfortunately re-fractured the left bone; he was admitted into the hospital, and his knee joint opened, when it was found that the violence of the fall had broken the wire which had been used to keep the fragments in apposition. Accordingly the old wire was removed, and fresh wire inserted, and the parts brought into position as before. The man for the third time made an uninterrupted recovery, and has now a useful limb. This case shows very clearly the advantages of the suturing method, for by the latter, not only is the period of treatment very much reduced, but the usefulness of the affected limb is maintained, as well as the natural bony protection to the knee joint.

CHIVALRY IN THE CRICKET FIELD.

IF a man possesses any good qualities, cricket will observes "Cassell's Saturday Journal," most surely develop them. It is a game which calls constantly for little acts of courtesy and self-denial, and no one who plays it can help feeling the better for its influence. Indeed, it would be a well-nigh impossible task to chronicle the instances of true nobility which occur every summer on cricket grounds. Late last season two friendly professionals found themselves opposed to each other in a match, which was fraught with the most vital consequences for both of them. One wanted but two runs to gain the batting average for his side, and the other had merely to take one wicket to secure a large prize for the best bowling record. With ordinary luck both would have managed these simple tasks easily enough, but it so happened that the bowler sprained his shoulder, and could only manipulate the leather with great difficulty. On coming down to take his place at the crease, professional number one heard that his chum was to be taken off at the end of the over, and after a short but sharp struggle he decided to sacrifice himself for friendship's sake. Therefore, instead of sending the last ball to the boundary, as he could easily have done, he spooned it into the air, and was caught. No one can tell what that gentle deed cost him, for he was treated to a merciless fire of chaff from the disgusted spectators, and had the additional mortification of seeing his chum chaired twice round the field at the finish of the game. Time after time a good-hearted county player has thrown his wicket away in order to save that of a fellow cricketer. He was once within a single of his century when his partner, a nervous young colt on trial for the county, called him for an impossible run. No no, my lad; stop there, cried the older man; but his warning was unheeded, for the foolish youngster came rushing like a madman to the opposite end. "You've lost your head, my boy," said the county man, reproachfully, "but you may as well keep your wicket." He then unhesitatingly made for the other stumps, which were down almost before he had taken a couple of strides. The colt stayed in and made 40 runs, but the generous professional missed his talent money and considerably spoilt his average.

Anyone visiting a provincial cricket-ground before the commencement of a match is sure to be amazed by the happy-go-lucky method of practising adopted. Nets are often totally dispensed with, and balls fly like hail about the ears of players and spectators alike. A cricketer, who was standing near the ropes of a village field, was started by a loud shout of warning, and looked up in time to see a ball making with terrific force straight for his head. His first impulse was to duck, but he remembered that a group of ladies were chatting unconsciously behind him, and that if he got out of the way himself, the ball would hit one of them. The thought nerved him to action, and his hand shot up to stop the hurling piece of leather. The momentum was so great, however, that four of his fingers were broken, and the ball fell with a terrible sound upon his unprotected temple. Brain fever followed the accident, and it was only after a prolonged struggle that the chivalrous cricketer recovered from its effects. At a critical period of an exciting match in a manufacturing town the umpire declared the last man on the home side to be caught out, though the ball was palpably a trapped one. Enraged by this dicision the crowd swarmed over the ropes and made for the pitch evidently with the intention of mobbing the unfortunate umpire. "Get into my jacket quick," cried the player who had been wrongfully dismissed "and give me your smock. They won't notice the difference if you walk quietly out the bottom way." The exchange was speedily effected, and then the daring player cramming the umpire's hat over his eyes, went to meet the oncoming crowd. For ten minutes he fought with conspicuous skill, assisted by the other players, and struck to his new character until he felt sure that the umpire had got clear away. Then he removed his disguise, and the crowd, which had commenced by mauling him, ended by carrying him triumphantly, all bleeding and dishevelled as he was, right through the town to the club's head-quarters.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

A SELECTION from the poems of Mr Wilfrid Scawen Blunt has been in preparation for some time. The volume, it can now be said, will be published at the beginning of September. There is an introduction by Mr. Henley, and Mr. George Wyndham has also assisted in the selection of the poems. These will represent what Mr. Blunt would most willingly by known by as a poet. The book is to contain a nuember of poems that have never been printed before. Mr. Heinemann is the Publisher.

The literary remains of Dr. Jowett overflowed the biography of him which appear a while back. It has been decided, in this circumstances, to publish a volume of letters supplementary to the life. They will have the title "Letters by Benjamin Jowett," and of course will be published by Mr. Murray. The editors, again, are Jowett's biographers, Mr. Evelyn Abbott and Professor Lewis Campbell. Under his will he designated them his literary executors. The new correspondence touches on many subjects.

Robert, Earl Nugent was the contemporary and friend of Pitt, Chesterfield, Walpole, and other celebrities. The interest of a memoir of him, which a descendant, Mr. Claude Nugent, has been preparing, will lie largely in that direction. The volume is in print, and Mr. Heinemann will publish it in the early autumn. Earl Nugent, like others of his day, wrote verses, and some of his effusions have here been included. His correspondence is extensive and notable, and then there are illustrations from pictures by Gainsborough, Reynolds, and Kneller.

Has the full story of Majuba Hill, from the military standpoint, yet been told? Certainly, there is reason to think that a book which Mr. Murray has in the press may add considerably to our knowledge of the events that preceded the disaster. This is the life of General Sir George Pomeroy Colley, written by General Sir William Butler. The papers of Colley were by his family put into the hands of Sir William, who was an old friend and comrade. Colley had an active career in different parts of the world, and the record of it should be very readable.

Sir Henry Thompson is one of our leading authorities on diet and the hundred questions arising therefrom. Punch in its Annual Land called him the Octavus on the plea that he has a special regard for the figure 8. Years back Sir Henry published a volume, which has gone into many editions, on food and feeding. This work he has recently been enlarging and revising, and Messrs. Warne are about to issue it in its new form. Sir Henry's object is to show how people may enjoy agreeable as well as wholesome feeding.

There is a report that Russia is again to increase her Navy, this time by leaps and bounds. That will add to the interest of Sir George Sydenham Clarke's volume on Russia's Sea Power, Past and Present. It may be expected, Mr. Murray being the publisher, within the next few days. Sir George is head of the gun-carriage department at Woolwich Arsenal. With Mr. Thursfield he is the author of a work on our own Navy in reference to the nation. Now he sets out the history of the Russian Navy, its influence upon Russian expansion, and its present condition.

Ranjitsinhji's little volume, With Stoddart's Team in Australia, will be published by Mr. Bowden. The famous cricketer enjoyed his trip thoroughly, but he breaks several lances with the cricketing public of Australia, or rather with a section of them. Another cricket book, entitled The Light Side of Cricket, is also in preparation by Mr. Bowden. It is edited by Mr. E. B. V. Christian, a genial and witty writer on the game. His contributors include Mr. Norman Gale, Mr. Eden Phillpotts, Mr. Shan F. Bullock, Mr. Coulson Kernahan, Mr. Pett Ridge, Mrs. Murray Hickson, and other well-known writers.

Several books on Italian subjects have been written in English by Mrs Alathea Wiel. She has now finished a history of The Romance of the House os Savoy. This interesting work Messrs. Putnam are to publish in a couple of volumes. The royal house of Savoy was founded by one Hubert of the White Hands. Of him Mrs. Wiel says that it is uncertain whether he was of German or Italian descent. Anyhow, he became Count of Savoy in 1036, and this work, traces the history of his house down to 1896. No reigning royal family has reigned so long as that of Savoy.

The Revue de Paris is about to begin the publication of a number of letters addressed to Stendhal by Merimee. The discovery of these letters is due to Stendhal's indefatigable admirer and commentator. M, Casimir Stryienski—An important treatise on the laws of war is about to appear in Paris. The author of the work, to be called Les Leas Actuells de la Guerre, is M. A. Billet, of the University of Paris, and editor of the Revue General de Droit International Public.—General Brialmont, the well-known Belgian specialist, has completed a history of permanent fortifications since the time of Vauban. The volume, which will be accompanied by a number ef explantory plates, is to be published in Paris under the title, Progres de la Defense des Etats et de la Fortification Permanente de puis Vauban.

The output of fiction in the autumn promises to be even larger than last year.—One of the first novels by a well-known writer will be Mr. Silas K. Hocking's new story, God's Outcast, which Messrs. Warne are to publish about the middle of August.—John Strange Winter is giving us a novel entitled Heart and Sword. It will be published by Messrs. White who also promise new stories by Mrs. Alexander, Miss Florence Warden, and Mrs. Lovett Cameron. Mr. Cecil Aldin has illustrated for Messrs. Longmans a volume, Two Little Runaways, which Mr. James Buckland has adapted from the French Louis Desnoyers.—A new work by Major Arthur Griffiths, entitled A Girl of Grit, will be published shortly by Mr. John Milne. It is a story of a gigantic scheme of fraud, and its ultimate detection.

Among the large numbers of books on foreign subjects—especially those bearing upon currant political questions—that are about to appear, some very important ones are to be issued by Mr. Murray. Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain's Things Japanese, a kind of dictionary for the use of travellers and others, is to appear in a third and revised edition. It is a most useful work. Mr. Chamberlain was lately Professor of Philology in Tokyo University. Captain Francis Younghusband's Among the Celestials, a narrative of travels in Manchuria, across the Gobi desert to India is an abridgment of the same author's. The Heart of a Continent, and is to be issued with map and illustrations. Miss Mary H. Krout's Hawaii and Revolution narrates the personal experiences of a newspaper correspondent in the Sandwich Islands during the crisis of 1893 and afterwards. It is a timely contribution to the politics of the Pacific.

The letters on religion addressed by the late Lord Selborne to his son will be published to-morrow by Messrs. Macmillan.—The Duke of Argylls's coming volume on the subject of evolution has the title Organic Evolution Cross-examined. Mr. Murray will publish the work soon.—The Rev. G. R. Woodward' of St. Barnabas's Church, Pimlico, is publishing, through Messrs. Kegan Paul, a volume in which he tells the Legends of the Saints in original verse.—The new and popular edition of Dr. George Smith's Twelve Indian Statesmen is to be issued when the autumn publishing season begins.—A charming book, of which a new edition is being prepared, is that by Professor Max Muller, entitled German Lore: Fragments from the Papers of an Alien.

An enterprising publisher in America has just published a handbook of Spanish phrases, for the use of the American soldiers in Cuba.—Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow appeared so long ago as 1886. He has lately written a companion volume, Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow, which will be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett early next month.—A work on sea-fishing, by John Bickerdyke, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Horace Cox, of the Field. It is to be entitled Practical Letters to Young Sea-Fishers, and will contain chapters on boat-sailing and navigation, and life-saving at sea, and be very fully illustrated with drawings of sea-fish, sea-fishing scenes, &c.

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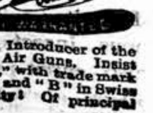

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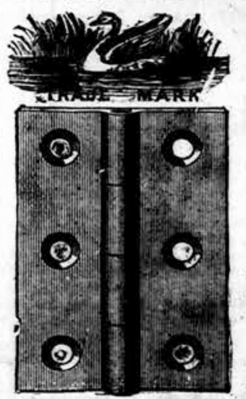

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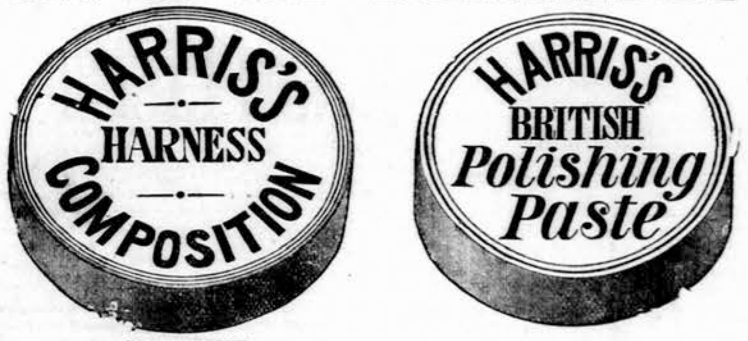

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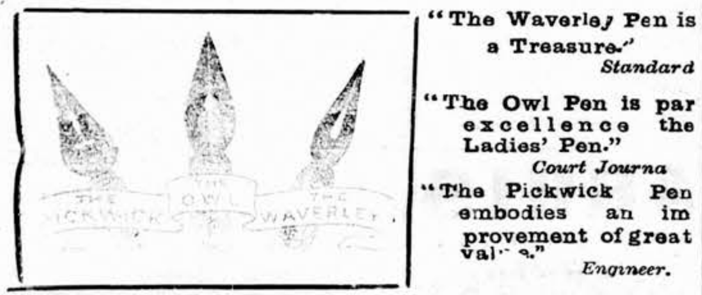

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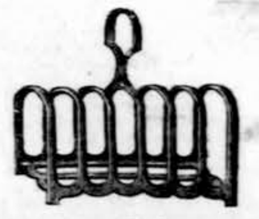
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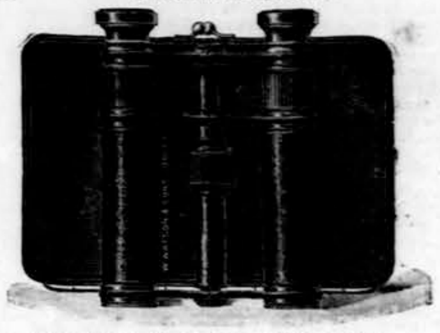
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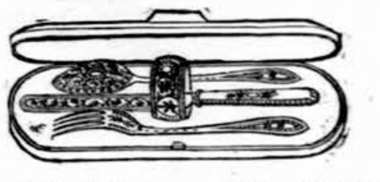
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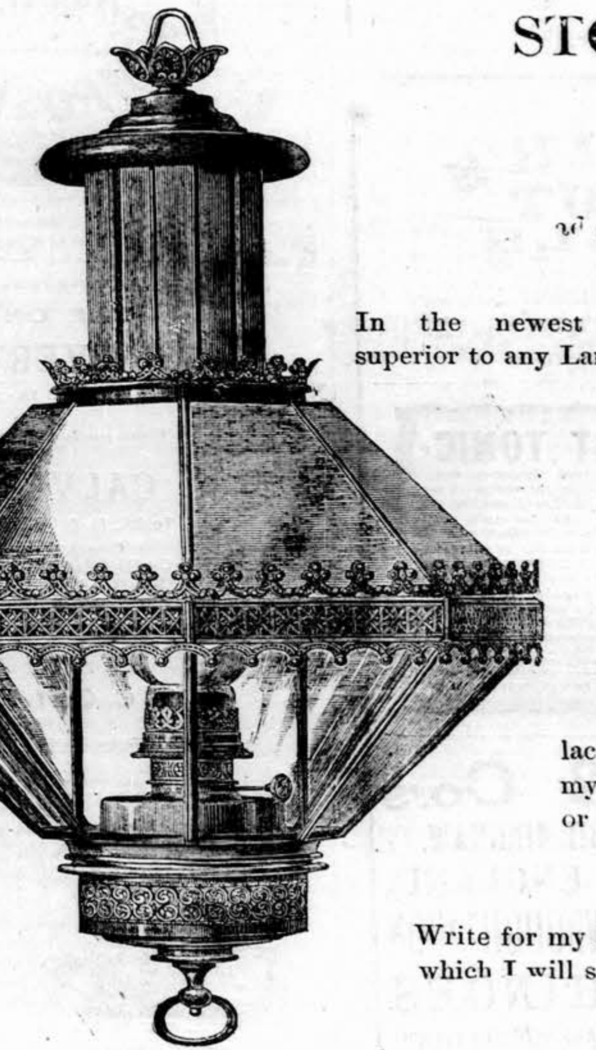
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